

SPECIAL 2000 EDITION

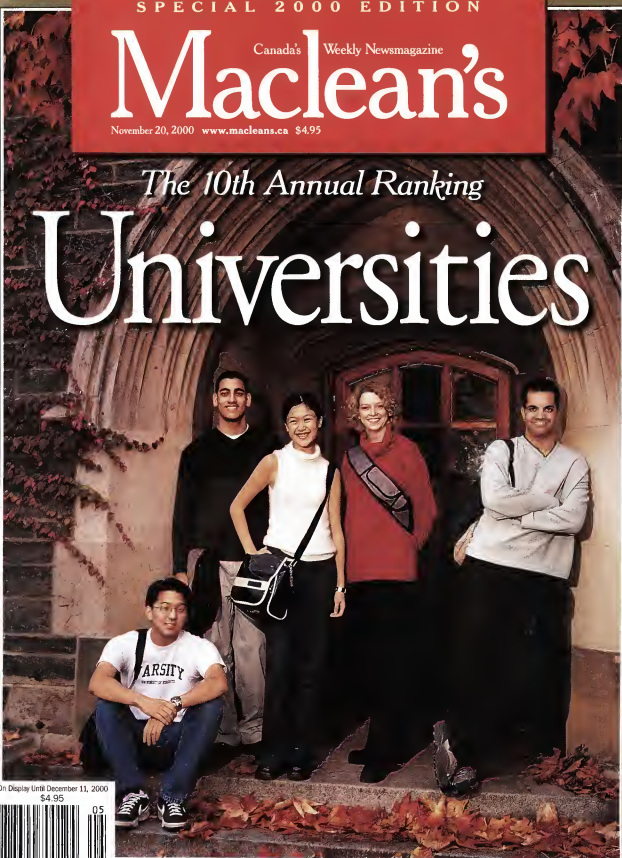
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The Mail



Air Canada's Milton emerges

Uncompetitive skies

I have experienced every disrespect mentioned in "Air rage" (Cover, Nov. 6), as well as anger, frustration and disbelief, but my favourite is the cancelled scheduled flight from Toronto to Fredericton because they couldn't find an aircrew. You fly Air Canada for air miles and convenience. The on-time record seems to fade when the disabled, elderly, small children (fair enough to this point), Elite, Prestige, Super Elite and club members are pre-booked, leaving the rest of us out-side non-designated looking at our boarding pass and wondering if the flight is overbooked. Again.

Daniel H. Hamilton, Cambridge/Norwich, N.S.

As I read your article on Air Canada CEO Roben Milton, I am continually hitting the redial button on my telephone, trying to get through to Air Canada's Aeroplan centre. All I get is a busy signal. Last week, I got through and after two hours of waiting on hold, I hung up, but forgot that I had left another phone in my house on the speaker function. After 3½ hours, someone answered my call—only to tell me I needed to call a separate line to check availability on United Airlines as all flights I wanted, which went through Toronto, were blocked out for points usage. Again, I couldn't get through. What a total disgrace. I am sure that Milton has never had to wait for more than one second and I am sure he has never had a plane cancelled on him.

G. Bryan Goss, Calgary

As a longtime and proud employee of Air Canada, I was very distressed after reading your article, although I was well-versed and covered many issues and problems that we all hope will soon be rectified. Unfortunately, the chart "How can we get there from here?" does not include the city of Thunder Bay, Ont. May I remind you that Thunder Bay is the 20th-busiest airport in Canada and the third-busiest in Ontario, served by Air Canada, Canadian Regional, WestJet, Royal Air Lines, Bonair Airlines and Northwest

A.B.C. PM

As a Vancouverite who has recently moved to Toronto, I enjoyed Allan Rock's harsh comments on what makes British Columbia the worst, wedge, misunderstood place that it is ("They will never understand," Nov. 6). But I take issue with Rock's harsh claim that British Columbia has never produced a prime minister. Has he forgotten about Post-Abenish-own Kim Campbell? During the '93 election, one of her many strange biases was that she was concerned on top of a timber lookout. How controversially British Columbia.

Kathleen Brown Sault, Toronto

Airline. All we ask is a little recognition, as we are a very important part of the airline industry restructuring scenario. Thomas S. Skerup, Thunder Bay, Ont.

So the unionized Air Canada employees think that their brethren and sisters from Canadian Airlines should go to the bottom of the seniority list. These unions suspected that union brotherhood goes out the window when it intersects with self-interest.

Robert Ames, Inverness, Ont.

'Peace on Israel'

Barbara Amiel displays precisely the sort of short-sighted blockheadedness that is shared by many in both the Israeli and Palestinian camps, and that has prevented the peace process from moving forward that far ("Peace never had a chance," Dec. 30). Her unfavourable comparisons of Arab culture to her happy concepts of "Western

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The Mail

and not-so-subtle propaganda of the power-greedy schemes of these two sides, rather shallow men continue to play in the political forums of Canada.

Maureen L. Sampson,
Brookville, Ont.

According to Peter C. Newman, "Election results may turn on whether Ontario accepts a muscular Christian with more enthusiasm than it rejected the humble Christian Premier Manning" ("From cottage to campaign," Oct. 16). Is Joe Clark a Christian? Is Jean Chretien a Christian? I don't recall any attention being drawn to this fact. A love for our country and the desire, drive and ability to be a leader and to do so judiciously with fiscal responsibility and with respect for human rights should be the criteria. This is a bit of hypocrisy and we won't question his religious beliefs.

Cathy Wilson, Port Dufferin, Ont.

As someone who has spent the past 17 years either attending or working at seminars, I can assure you that those were spending cuts, hence facility cutbacks, but no new buildings. It was Brian Mulroney's government that reduced program spending so that it no longer exceeded government revenues. I've always wondered why the media all for spending to be restored to 1993 levels, and now I think I know. It's either a deliberate strategy or an unwillingness to acknowledge that the Progressive Conservative government of Brian Mulroney might have been on the right track.

Louise Armstrong, Port Simcoe, N.W.T.

Kids or no kids?

I enjoyed Sara Jewell's column, "Kids? Not this, thanks" (Over to You, Oct. 5), but even more interesting was the range of reaction that it provoked ("To have or not," The Mail, Oct. 23). My husband and I have become increasingly aware of the amount of assessment the choice not to have children seems to engender in



Above, Jean Chretien: Christian beliefs and politics

some people as our daughter and son-in-law, who are 29 and have been married for four years, have decided not to have children now, and perhaps never. We absolutely defend their right to their choice and certainly do not see it as a "shameless lack of responsibility and selfishness." If one is confident in one's decisions, there should be no need to denigrate the choices of others.

Patricia and Guy Allard, Newmarket, Ont.

There are no doubt as many reasons for choosing not to have children as there are for choosing to have children. Some might even feel that having a child in order to do such "duty to mankind" is a rather odd reason for bringing yet more children into a world that is often remarkably unkind to those who are already here, and a rather heavy burden for the child. Sharing one's time, love and friendship with the children of others, as so elegantly stated by Sara Jewell, is at least as important.

Wilma Zemes, Capetown, Ont., Que.

Sara Jewell has unknowingly outlined the reason why many Canadian children display disruptive and destructive behaviour in today's world. Self-centred adult attitudes lead to self-centred children. When adults view raising a child as "too much work" and a form of suffering, as Jewell suggests, kids quickly feel that they are not valued. And if Jewell seriously

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Trudeau farewell to the Liberal party on June 16, 1984, honouring his memory.

thinks she can "influence someone in their formative years" by spending a few hours with them before she hands them back to their folks and closes the door once they start to fuss, she is sadly mistaken. It's good communication between parent and child in response to situations of stress or conflict (i.e., during that period of fusing) that provides the greatest contribution to a child's development into a well-balanced and selfless adult.

Dr. Pat Kneao, Swanton

Trudeau memorials

To honour someone's memory calls for reflection, not haste ("Getting the act," *Overline*, Oct. 16). Former prime minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau would have been embarrassed to have mountains, bridges and streets named after him. He better to honour what he really stood for. I suggest that private, not public, donations be accepted to fund the Pierre Elliott Trudeau chair of political philosophy at McGill University in Montreal.

Andre Michalak, Englewood

I would like to suggest one way the Canadian government and people could honour the memory of Pierre Trudeau: A Pierre Trudeau Foundation

should be formed through contributions by Canadian corporations, groups and individuals, and the funds should be used to offer annual Trudeau scholarships and a Trudeau prize for leaders, communications, teachers, students, individuals or groups who have contributed to the enrichment and advancement of a region, a country or the world. They would be open to all citizens of the world and every year on the anniversary of his death, the list of Trudeau scholarship recipients and Trudeau prize-winners would be announced.

John De Jongh, Toronto

Even in death Trudeau's spirit continues to unite Canadians. Sixteen months ago, I moved from Ontario to Boca Raton, Fla. Shortly after taking off on a flight from Fort Lauderdale to Tampa, I settled into my seat with my latest copy of *Maclean's*, anxious to read the articles about Pierre Trudeau. A gentleman sitting directly behind me tapped my shoulder and announced he knew "that man in the photo." Not only did he know the man and the magazine, he knew the city of Montreal, grew up in Pierrefonds (I grew up in Pointe-Claire), and we attended the same high school (John Renne). We talked nonstop about Trudeau for the

remainder of the flight. The Canadian connection between us felt great. We exchanged business cards and promised to stay in touch. It was as though Trudeau assigned this to unite these two homesick Canadians for just a few precious moments.

Emily Colaninno, Boca Raton, Fla.

Why not have a national park named Trudeau Park? This could become very meaningful, especially to the children of the country. They could go on hikes and even listen to interesting tales about the great man while sitting around the campfire.

Guillermo Hernandez, Toronto

In selecting an appropriate memorial for Pierre Trudeau, let's choose something big, something of daily relevance to every Canadian, and something he helped to achieve. How about naming the National Debt "Unreimbursementable Trudeau?"

Steve Adams, Toronto 870

Fiscal management

It is an evasive oversimplification to dismiss Trudeau's economic policies as "misguided" ("The legacy of Pierre Elliott Trudeau," from the *Editor*, Oct. 5). The same could be said of dismissing as "misguided" former prime minister Brian Mulroney's economic policies. The main source of economic misdeed during almost the entire time Trudeau was prime minister and (let's while Brian Mulroney held that office was misguided monetary policy of first Gerald Bouey, Paul Volcker and, finally, John Crow. You was even more careless with accuracy when at the same time you wrote that, from 1978 onwards, "program spending kept increasing" ("Dealing with the economy," Oct. 5).

The Minto analysis of federal spending issued by Statistics Canada in June, 1991, showed that neither inflation nor program spending caused debt to rise. High-interest-rate monetary policy did. High interest rates, it summed up, "blasted government spending on debt charges in the 1980s." A debt study issued by Finance Minister Paul Martin in October, 1994, explained why. When the interest rate exceeds the nominal growth rate of



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gross domestic product, as it had on average by then since the early 1980s, "the underflow of debt overpowers the buoyancy of growth and the debt ratio tends to rise exponentially." Between 1975 and 1991, statistics in the Milmo and Martin studies and others, including the Bank of Canada's, showed about 70 per cent of the increase in government spending relative to national income (GDP) was accounted for by higher debt charges, the result of high interest rates.

Debt growth began to increase noticeably in 1975, the year then-Bank of Canada governor Gerald Bouey introduced his (destined to fail by 1982) monetarism experiment billed as "monetary gradualism." It immediately began forcing interest rates up towards double-digit levels to stay fit the better part of 12 years. Soon after the debt growth pace quickened after 1979

when Valdes, as chairman of the American central bank, the United States Federal Reserve, launched his three-year experiment with monetarism. Older Canadian borrowers may recall the forced prime conventional bank interest rate in Canada as high as 22.75 per cent in August, 1981.

Blaming the huge debt on the Bank of Canada, not Trudeau's policies

Trudeau had been replaced by Mulroney when, in the late 1980s, John Cross, Bouey's successor, forced Canadian interest rates as much as six-percentage-points higher than the U.S. rate with his "rational expectations" experiment aimed at zero inflation—and gave Canadians our first-ever inside-in-Canada recession. The greatly wors-

ened debt mess Cross imposed on the economy, more than Mulroney and his finance ministers, deserves most of the credit for the near wipeout of the Progressive Conservative party in the Kim Campbell election.

Anyone who cares about fiscal restraint grow weary with journalists mindlessly blaming politicians for debt imposed during their watches by misbegotten monetary policy imposed by misguided central bankers. We have begun to get our debt under control only since the Bank of Canada, led of Cross, reduced interest rates below the level of nominal GDP growth. Interest rates lower than the nominal GDP growth rate, this is the little-recognized rule at the core of successful economic policy and debt management. Prime ministers of any political stripe let their central bankers ignore this rule at their peril.

Don Peacock, Waterloo, Ont.

"I've enjoyed a great deal of success. But it was time to take my company to a higher level."



Andrew Liang is the president of a leading research research firm with a blue chip list of clients that includes five major banks. He's also a mid-career learner at Royal Roads University.

Our MBA program offered him the perfect combination of manageable lecture-based, distance learning and three-week, on-campus residency periods in Victoria, B.C. Here, he can work with a broad mix of other mid-career learners, each with their own and varied business experience. And share a learning environment that he describes as nothing short of inspiring.

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Maryanne Lewell

My turn at Vimy Ridge

The first time I walked the bronze path to the monument at Vimy Ridge three years ago, it was a summer day, and I was suffering from jet lag. I had arrived in France the day before, and the monument, on the crest of a hill, reflected sunlight so brightly that I had to reach for sunglasses. Sheep are grass in nearby shell holes. As I walked, I had my first view of the statue of Mother Canada, sitting as if in comb of her fillet some below. I had to blink tears away.

Perhaps I should back up. After graduating from university in 1997, I found two options: I could be selected by a headhunter in a New Brunswick call centre, or—after passing several tests and interviews by the federal government—spend three months in Europe as a guide at the Vimy Ridge First World War battlesite. I picked the option that would pay me to travel.

At the outset, all I knew of Vimy Ridge was that a battle took place there. Thanks to Internet research, I bluffed my way through the interview process. When I arrived, I was ready for three months of partying. I never expected to be so drawn into the power of the story. More than 10,000 Canadians died in five days of battle in April, 1917, before securing the site. Because Vimy Ridge was the high ground of the battlefield, taking it marked a crucial victory for the Allies. Reminders of death were everywhere. Everyday as we drove to work, we passed a French cemetery with 10,000 bodies and a German cemetery with 45,000 bodies. An hour's drive away, the Menin Gate Memorial commemorates 55,000 missing, including Canadians, lost in the mud at Passchendaele. Later, I went to work at Beauvais-Hamel on the Somme, where the 1st Newfoundland Regiment lost 90 per cent of its force in one half-hour.

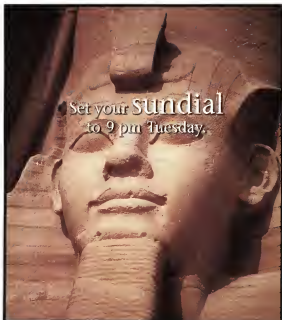
Last year, I worked another tour as a student guide at Vimy. This, in an effort to humanize the casualty lists and pick out

graveyards. I often hear that today's youth don't respect Canada's war sacrifices. That's because we have the concept of the scale of loss. It's one thing to hear of 60,000 troops killed or wounded in a day—as was the case for the British Army in the Somme, that seems more real when it's explained that the dead and wounded would overflow Toronto's Sky Dome.

That is, of course, if you learn about the war at all. I dug out my high-school history notes after my first season at Vimy—only to realize I was never taught about it in history class. Don't we have a responsibility to teach Canada's youth about our soldiers' sacrifices and achievements at Vimy Ridge—a huge wartime event that some argue marked the birth of Canada's national identity? If I could, I would raise all Canadian children to Vimy Ridge, or a similar site, and have them stand in the battlefield. There, surrounded by shell holes and remnants of discarded hats and spent bullets, they would understand more.

Meanwhile, the monument stands atop Hill 145, against a backdrop of pines and maples, and Mother Canada makes visitors cry. In the guide package, we are told the faces rise, towards the dawn—which brings the hope of peace. These days, with fighting and killing in the Balkans and Middle East, such idealism seems far removed from our world. But to a Vimy—and that's why it's important to explain what happened there. Shouldn't we be given the chance to fully appreciate the country we have, and how we came to be this way? With the passing of Nov. 11, and another Remembrance Day, that seems more important than ever.

Maryanne Lewell lives in St. John's, Nfld., and worked on the First World War Submarines tour in 1996-1997. She cannot respond to all queries.



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Overture

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Edited by Anthony Wilson-Smith
with Shonda Deist

Beer as herbal remedy

When Kelowna microbrewery owner Geoff Teyman showed up at the office of *Betank* Advertising with a case of beer, he was just hoping for a good one. Instead, he got a new client. *Betank* suggested a partnership where Teyman would make a brew specifically for them—one that has, got this, *Arto* in it. The result is *Betank Beer*, a



light European-style lager with ginseng, ginger and arbutin. The herbs, while not affecting the taste, do pack a mean punch. Arbutin is a natural diuretic that has been used to reduce and improve the kidneys. But you didn't hear that from the beer makers. "The idea was to create a beer with some health benefits," says Teyman. "Unfortunately, we can't talk about any of these benefits." Teyman is referring to the Canadian liquor laws that prohibit making health claims about alcoholic beverages. So *Betank*, which is sold in British Columbia and Alberta, has to hide what may be its greatest asset: this murky

tinger brew will put hair on your chest.

SJA



Candidates tough talking, signs holding and gunging up on Jean

Over and Under Achievers

Lamebrain debating game

Post-debate, pre-election special: who walks their talk—and who should we mock?

- ◆ **The PM:** Survives back-to-back four-on-one tussles with system no more biased than usual. After minimal banter, now looks to be critical to another majority.
- ◆ **Joe Clark:** Most Ram-Jay, toughest talker west of Bay Street. Thorne says: "When you don't get results, you've got nothing to lose."
- ◆ **Stockwell Day:** By relying on hand-lettered signs as prop, should set up the vote among doodlers everywhere. But Clark says been with killer description as "pure show boat." WTI sticks with universal one-for health care for 100 points, please, Stock.
- ◆ **Alexa McDonough:** Confronts political version of old encephalitic question—if an NDP leader speaks very loudly, but no one seems to be listening, is she really present?
- ◆ **Gilles Duceppe:** Krazy the Klown of 1997 campaign strange morphs into Mashed Man this time around with strong show in both debates. Good thing for the Libs he doesn't run rationally. . .



In the Line of Duty

'My kids think I blow things up'

Two months ago, Const. *Tuesday Barron* of the South Str. Marine Det., police force became Canada's first female bomb instructor. The 33-year-old single mother of two, who joined the force in 1994, did so by taking a highly intensive two-month bomb-squad course held at the RCMP training centre in Ottawa with 11 other officers—all male. She goes with *Reveries* Reporter John Farnham about being the only woman in her explosive field.

"It's a male-dominated field right now, but I don't think it's gender specific. You have to have a little strength and endurance because the bomb suit is more than 100 lb., but I was surprised when they told me I was the first woman. The suit is like one of those underwater suits with the big balloons—which might make some people claustrophobic, but I think it's something most people can do.

"From the first week, we had range days where they showed us what the explosives do. In the last two weeks, we were put into roll-like-like scenarios. One of my tests involved a person with a bomb strapped to their body. You have to go in without the bomb suit.

The reason is, if I'm in there with a suit on, the person with the bomb strapped to them will be thinking,

"That's OK, she's wearing the bomb suit and I'm ready to blow myself up," so you're just buying your chances of helping. Even with the suit on, if you're within a 10-foot radius, you're going to get killed. My kids are really excited about me taking the course. But they think Mom goes to blow things up. They don't understand that my job is to make sure things don't blow up."

Everyone's got a story to tell

Anyone who has been in a minor disaster or watched on the television lately know an original story is hard to find. Enter now *Canadian online* network that are raising the country for everyone whose tales are fit to be read and possibly save.

www.storystudio.com This is the home site for the *Unforgettable Story Studio*, a Gemini Award-winning YTV program based in Regina, Saskatchewan. Children are encouraged to submit stories they have written. From there, the *Story Studio* curates the best into 10-minute episodes to be broadcast on the show.

Often, young writers get tips to the set and walk-on roles.

www.storyengage.ca This project by the Canadian Film Centre will see your story into a movie—it has higher aspirations, Canadians of all ages and backgrounds are encouraged to record their personal stories relating to this country's history—thereby creating a unique mosaic of personal accounts and interpretations of Canadian life. Although the project is unrelated to movie-making, participating in a program makes people who usually narrate experiences such as bad ideas.

Speaking in Mother Tongues

Empirically speaking, Canada has seen a dramatic change in the last half-century. Back in 1941, the year "mother tongue" was first recorded, German was the language most widely spoken. German, Chinese and Italian topped the list of most widely used languages—736,000 people spoke Chinese as their mother tongue. And until the early '80s, the Spanish, Punjabi, Hindi and Tagalog-speaking populations weren't large enough to even be tabulated. What is the difference?

Top 10 heritage language groups

1941	1996
1 German	Chinese
2 Ukrainian	Italian
3 Polish	German
4 Polish	Spanish
5 Italian	Portuguese
6 Norwegian	Polish
7 Russian	Paraguay
8 Swedish	Ukrainian
9 Finnish	Arabic
10 Chinese	Tagalog

Overbites

"Let me make sure that I understand. You are calling me back to retract that concussion."

—George W. Bush reacts to a telephone call from Al Gore at 3:45 a.m., on Nov. 8.

"You don't have to get stinky about this."

—Gore responds.

"Do what you have to do."

—Bush. Gore then hangs up.

"The American people have now spoken, but it's going to take a while to determine exactly what they said."

—Bill Clinton comments, with a grin, on the electoral confusion.

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- 3 entering a post-secondary institution in Canada recognized by the *Canada Student Loans Program* or the *Programme de prêts et bourses du Québec*;
- 4 entering a full-time program of at least eight months' duration.

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PASSAGES

Awarded: Author Michael Ondaatje was declared winner of the Governor General's Award for fiction for his book *The Englishman's Boy*. In other words, Ondaatje has also won France's Prix Médicis for foreign literature and the Kaituma Pacific Rim book prize in San Francisco, and shared the Giller Prize, Canada's richest literary award. Other winners of Governor General's Awards include Timothy Findley for drama for his play *Elizabeth Rex*, Dan McKay of Victoria for his book of poetry entitled *Another Grouse* and Nega Muzikla of Toronto for the nonfiction book *Nero from the Hyacinth Belly*.



Awarded: Former defence minister Barry Danson received the Vimy Award for his work with the Canadian War Museum. The Conference of Defence Associations bestows the honour annually on a person who has made a significant contribution to the country's security. Danson, who lost an eye during the Second World War, is responsible for the fund-raising that helped finance a new home for the museum's collection.

Died: Queen Mother Ingrid of Denmark, 90, was the only daughter of Sweden's King Gustaf VI Adolf. In 1935, she married Danish Crown Prince Frederik, who became king 12 years later. Their first daughter, Princess Margrethe, was born in 1940 during Nazi Germany's occupation of Denmark. Ingrid took baby Margrethe out for daily walks near their Copenhagen residence—in defiance of the occupiers. In 1953, Denmark passed a referendum allowing female succession, and in 1972 Margrethe ascended the throne, relying on advice from her mother. Ingrid broke her hip in 1997 and suffered from osteoporosis. She died in Copenhagen.

Appointed: Wayne Gretzky will get another shot at an Olympic gold medal, without having to lace up his skates. The Great One was named executive director of the Olympic aerobics hockey team for the 2002 Winter Games. The NHL's all-time leading scorer will be assisted in the front office by Edmonton Oilers general manager Kevin Lowe, and behind the bench by head coach Pat Quinn of the Toronto Maple Leafs and associate coaches Jacques Martin of the Ottawa Senators, Ken Hitchcock of the Dallas Stars and Canadian Hockey Association vice-president Wayne Fleming. Gretzky accepts that the pressure from Canadian fans will be tremendous. "We all understand the situation we will be in," he said, adding "Anything less than gold is unacceptable."

Died: Clifford van Kester, first dean of the University of Western Ontario faculty of music, started playing piano when he was 5. During van Kester's 1968-1973 tenure as dean, Western's music program became the largest and most influential in the country. He taught piano at the university until his retirement in 1986. The Second World War veteran from Bartleford, Sask., also performed as a solo pianist and co-founded a London, Ont., music scholarship foundation. Van Kester, 79, died in a London hospital.

Recovering: Only three days after she was presented with the Order of Canada, the Queen Mother fell and broke her collarbone. She is recovering at Clarence House, her London home, with her arm in a sling. The 100-year-old matriarch, who has had both hips replaced, also tripped after the Order of Canada ceremony but was unhurt.

Died: Vladimir Serebrennikov, a Russian biologist who came to Canada in 1957, developed a way to control the spread of hantavirus—a capsular virus that roams west in eastern Canadian forests. His method of using the *Bacillus thuringiensis* formula instead of chemical insecticides is now practiced in Ontario and the eastern United States. Serebrennikov, 83, died of a brain aneurysm in St.-Foy, Que.

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The rudeness game

And now, proof positive that at least one thing really has better in the otherwise murky past. That's the business of the political put-down, which once was conducted with imagination, intellect and more than a little humor. A candidate for best Canadian political one-liner of all time is surely NDP leader David Lewis' 1989 description of Pierre Trudeau, delivered during a House of Commons debate: "There but for the grace of Pierre Elliott Trudeau sit we," said Lewis. Then there was the NDP's Tommy Douglas describing the Liberals, who, he said in 1965, "talk about a stable government—but we don't know how bad the stable is going to smell." Or consider John F. Kennedy's elegant dismissal of suggestion that he had peddled to a nude description of John Diefenbaker on a piece of official paper during a 1961 visit: "I could not have called him an S O B," said Kennedy later. "I didn't know that he was one—at that time."

Fast-forward to the present campaign, and you could look long and hard at the remarks of all five party leaders toward each other without naming even a student. There's no problem with *quantity*—for all that we prize ourselves on being more genteel than Americans, the Bush-Gore campaign battles arguably featured a lot less hyperbole. Here, most exchanges are conducted along the lines of schoolyard *je ne sais* stuff. Consider the manner in which the two principal leaders have characterized each other. Stuckoiled Day is a Neanderthal lying in wait to blow up the country's health-care system, and the PM is an arrogant old man who stays in office only to feed his desire for power, and to reward his friends. All right, so they might be onto something in one or both cases—but if those are the predominant images that emerge from an election campaign, you understand why so many people come out. For those who gazed their term and endured all of the French- and English-language debates, the enduring image is of those two men and the backup Greek chorus of Alexa McDonough, Joe Clark and Gillian Triggs, all shouting at each other in a high-volume cacophony.

The right to be publicly rude is often a a cornerstone of Western democracy. But you wonder who politicians think they're playing when they do so—other than their most rabid partisan supporters, and selected members of the media, whose interest immediately become much easier and more colorful to report. Come to think of it, maybe that's the answer: when Day finally dropped his so-called "signs of respect" and went after the PM hard for the first time a couple of weekends ago, you could almost feel palpable sighs of jubilation and relief from spectators covering him. *The Globe and Mail* concluded that he simply dropped the "sneering phony gentility of Mr. Day's 'signs of respect'."

And, the paper said, by "ratcheting up the rhetoric on Mr. Christian, the Alliance leader avoided having the national media dwell on the topic."

Those observations raise a couple of points. If Day was privately muttering unpleasant thoughts by speaking publicly about his opponent, isn't that actually the very definition of gossip, rather than a contradiction of it? And why did the national media feel compelled to dwell on the topic, since there's no evidence of any kind that ordinary Canadians were interested that their leaders start mudslinging. Whether by coincidence or not, Day's support numbers actually fell in the weeks after he began slugging Christian, according to polls conducted by *Environics Research*.

In this case, in fact, the media have effectively behaved like our own special interest group, pushing the leaders to behave in ways that suit reporters and editors. One-time pessimist and longtime communications consultant Bill Fox, in his 1999 book *Spinners*, wrote about the manner in which journalists, if we're bored by a topic or don't understand it, immediately look for a simple, more sensational subject. In fairness, both national newspapers have done a good job of laying out the platforms of all the parties. But there remains a sense that when Day refused to play the game at the outset by formulating rife, easy sound bites, he looked with indifference, and had to be punished. We saw the same phenomenon a couple of months earlier, when Day suggested it might be a good idea for the PM and leader of the Opposition to meet privately and informally from time to time, so freely discuss national issues away from the white heat and noise of the House of Commons. That's an interesting suggestion: it shouldn't be the end of the world for opposing leaders to agree from time to time on areas of national interest. But it would have marked a break with tradition—and in Ottawa, that pretty much never is a good thing.

Actually, when it comes to measuring the manner in which elected politicians treat each other, it's worth noting how much they differ from the rest of our society. Most people, confronted by others they dislike, treat them with elaborate courtesy in public—and later, in private, give vent to their ill feelings. Opposing politicians, on the other hand, make a point of being as rude to each other as possible in public—but then, in private, are usually quite polite. As the writer H.L. Mencken once noted: "Under democracy, one party always devotes its chief energies to trying to prove that the other party is unfit to rule—and both commonly succeed, and are right." That's the way the game is played, with lots of sound, fury and verbal gymnastics—as the PM learned long ago. Now, Day plays that way, too. Too bad.

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Cyclists sound off

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The Air Zound 2 horn: 120 decibels

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Danilo Havelokha

Cool Sites

Get it write

Readers who would like to be writers can learn some of the basics at www.ishipnet.com. There are tips on grammar and style, and links for writers at various levels of proficiency. The U.S.-based site, founded and run by Debbie Rudolph Ota of Toronto, also has extensive information on becoming a freelance, including markets for English-language articles and short stories around the world. A section called Young Writers has information and links for the under-18 crowd.

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Desperate Measures

By Julian Beltrame in Ottawa

Tory national campaign manager John Laschinger is having fun trying to revive a crumbly campaign. Taped on the door of Progressive Conservative party headquarters in Ottawa is a reworked version of the now-famous Joe Canadian beer commercial, this one with Joe Clark proudly proclaiming "I am Conservative." On his office wall, Laschinger has pinned a list of "Top 10 reasons Jean Chrétien called the election." No. 1 is Paul Martin. And with a twinkle in the eye, Laschinger shows off a raft of e-mails congratulating him on the chevron television ads of this campaign season. Titled "Jean Chrétien's Greater Lies" and "Jean Chrétien's Bad Book Boogie," the two-page how-to book of the old K-tel commercials, featuring a shrill-sounding announcer ostensibly selling CDs of the Prime Minister's broken promises as if they were well-known tunes. They're designed to elicit a laugh, but like Laschinger himself, there is a deadly serious intent behind the joking.

made agreement that helped open the continent to Canadian goods near the end of the 20th.

For the NDP, the situation is no less grave. Long seen as the conscience of Canadian politics and the true creator of Canada's treasured medicare system, the party is flailing away from lack of interest. Last week, the NDP were negative in a calculated play for attention. Mocking Chrétien's Canadian Alliance Leader Stockwell Day's penchant for macho games, leader Alex McDonough suggested that "repeated doses of testosterone" had dulled their minds. A few days earlier, she suggested the two front-runners were "stupid" for failing to see health care, not taxes, as the major election issue. Former party leader Ed Broadbent, at an event in the

Pas, Man., were even further, blaming Chrétien as "the root of hypocrisy, total, utter hypocrisy." The tactic attracted headlines, but historian Michael Bliss argues a what-have-we-got-to-lose attitude to the attacks. "Somebody has convinced them this is what you do when you're desperate," says Bliss, "and the desperation shows."

But both parties have cause for hope, albeit as it may be. The Liberals and Alliance have hardly run flawless campaigns. Chrétien started the election by suggesting Canadians who hadn't gone to university were not good citizens and has yet to come up with a compelling justification for calling an early vote. Day, in turn, reversed the direction of the Nagin River in a ludicrous reference to the north-south flow of Canadian rivers. And like Reformers of the past, Alliance members have once again shown a disturbing tendency to take dissent as their own fight. From a leaked party document suggesting referendums could be held on



Clark campaigning in Calgary: a former prime minister who wants to restore the Conservatives to their glory years

the basis of fewer than 400,000 signatures on a petition, to MP Jason Kenney's musing about expanded prison, for-profit health-care services, to one Toronto candidate's characterization of homosexuals as deviants, Day has been forced to play defence—mostly in his own end of the field.

But if that is helping the Tories and New Democrats, it isn't showing yet. Chrétien has declared that the contest is between his Liberals and Day's Alliance, except in Quebec, where the Liberals are in a two-way race with the Bloc Québécois (page 62). That marginalizes the Tories and NDP to the sidelines nationally. In such a scenario, the two-rump parties' biggest appeal to voters is that, in the event of a minority government, one or both could suddenly be relevant again. But it's hardly the stuff to excite voters' imaginations. And seasoned observers doubt that even strong performances from Clark and McDonough in late-week leaders' debates were likely to change the election's dynamics. "Even if they manage to push the Liberals off the pedestal, the votes are going to Day," said Derrell Bricker, president of public affairs at the Ipsos-Reid polling firm. "Nobody's paying attention to Joe and Alex."

How did it come to this? In retrospect, 1993 may have been the year the Tories and NDP caught a lingering but terminal disease. Fed up with Mulroney's Tories, and unimpressed by Mulroney successor Kim Campbell,

Canadians punished the party brutally, reducing it to a paltry two seats. Even worse for the future, the Mulroney Tory coalition had split into two big factions, with Reformers in the West and the Bloc Québécois in Quebec, eroding formidable regional bastions to the road back from oblivion. The NDP, coming off their best showing—the 43 seats they won in 1988—were sidestepped by the rush to assist Chrétien's Liberals, leaving them with a scarce vote base. The 1997 election was a false spring for the NDP and the Tories, which rebounded modestly on the strength of a protest vote in Atlantic Canada against Liberal calls to employment insurance.

But since then, neither Clark nor McDonough has been able to rise above their respective party's regional ramp issues. Clark differed for close to two years over whether to enter the House of Commons via a by-election, and was judged out of step in opposing the Clarity Act musing the federal ground rules on future Quebec referendums. McDonough proved she is no Canadian version of Brian Mulroney's Blair, and has been unable to import New Labour's more business-friendly Third Way to Canada. McDonough is the only minority party leader not to offer substantive tax cuts. "The NDP's policy on taxes is fundamentally flawed," says Bricker. "They haven't grasped that it's not only the rich who like tax cuts, the people who really

For the Conservatives and New Democrats, the campaign has come down to a battle for survival

"Look," he says, "we've run a 2½-week error-free campaign and we haven't gotten noticed. I had to break through the clutter. I had to shake the air."

The question is whether any of the fruit from the shaken tree—namely—is landing in the Tory basket. An Environics Research Group poll released last week showed the party at an agonizing eight per cent nationally, in a dead heat for the bottom with the equally hapless New Democrats, results pretty much unchanged since the race began. If the polls are right, Canadians could be witnessing the last breath—of, rather, puff—of the party that, under John A. Macdonald, helped build the railway that opened up the West near the end of the 19th century and, under Brian Mulroney, negotiated a free-

Chrétien has relegated the Tories and the NDP to the fringes of national politics

love six cuts are the lower-middle class, their natural constituency."

The NDP is clearly at a crossroads, unsure whether the Third Way or the Old Way leads them back to relevance, and fearful both may be dead ends. Former Manitoba NDP premier Howard Pawley, now Stanley Knowles Professor of Canadian Studies at Waterloo University in Ontario, believes Mulroney wouldn't work for the NDE since the Canadian centre is already occupied by the Liberals and Blair had more ideological room to manoeuvre, with only Bennett's Tories to contend with. Canadian Auto Workers president Barry Hargrave, who criticised McDougough for exploring a move to the centre, argues for the fiery socialism of the past. "If I was leader, I'd talk about re-nationalizing one of the oil companies," he insists. "People try the public's nose there, but what we need is a leader willing to articulate the issues and not buy the logic of the Reform party." Todd of Hargrave's conviction, the more moderate Broadbent agrees: "There has been smoking something funny, and you can quote me on that."

Clark's harassment may be as complete as it is unique. The former prime minister—for nine months in 1979-1980—came out of retirement in 1990 thinking he could rescue the Tories to their glory year. Instead, he seems to be reliving the past. He had to quell a perceived leadership review drive by former party president Peter Van Loan that fall and oversee the steady flow of Tory blood to the Alliance and the Liberals. The ultimate self-effacement came early in the campaign, when he embraced Mulroney at a Toronto fund-raiser, reviving memories of Mulroney's public basking of Clark in the early 1980s—while he was plotting to replace him.

Finally, the neglected Tory leader is widely expected to lose his race for Calgary Centre on Nov. 27, which is ironic may be seen as an act of mercy, spending another edit from public life. Harvie Andre, who once sat in the same cabinet with Clark, cautions against writing off his former colleague too early. "It's an uphill battle," he concedes. But Andre says Calgary Centre could go against the Alliance rule, and he should know: he held the riding for 21



McDougough (right) tapping up the campaign rhetoric

years until his retirement seven years ago. "Don't forget the leadership factor," he adds. "There's plenty of examples of leaders winning their seats against all odds, including John Turner and Jean Charest."

Tory and NDP strategists are loath to admit it, but simple survival is the sole objective in this election. The danger for the Tories is that they lose a handful of members in Atlantic Canada, then suffer a trickle of defections similar to those of the past year until the party has no more presence in the House. With a limited budget, Lauchinger is concentrating his forces and television ads on regional strongholds. Dawn Blair, where the party has 15 seats to defend, including those of popular local members Elsie Wayne in Saint John, N.B., and Peter MacKay in Nova Scotia's Pictou-Antigonish-Cape Breton. But he is also scheduling a lot of time in Ontario for Clark, as well as airtime for paid advertising. It may seem like a waste of meagre resources, but if the party is to remain its concept of being a national force, an Ontario presence is essential. "It's where the votes are," says Lauchinger.

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Tories look to New Brunswick, where a near-dead party bounced back

hopefully. "If this thing breaks, I've got to be there to pick them up."

The NDP's strategy is not so much based on regional appeal as on brand-name recognition of the party's marquee MP. The fact is that few Canadians vote for the New Democratic Party or its leader, but they repeatedly flock to their constituency-oriented local MPs, says Agge Adenomon, a political science professor at Acadia University. "I don't think Alexa will have the catalyst in the Atlantic this year," he says, but expects her to hold her Halifax seat. He also gives a fighting chance to Peter Stoffer in Sackville-Bathurst and to Peter Mancini in blue-collar Sydney-Victoria, two MPs who have worked their ridings hard since their unexpected election 3½ years ago. Out west, Bill Blaikie, Nelson and David Robertson have been fixtures for two decades or more. "These people were left standing in 1993 when we fell below party status, and they'll be standing after Nov. 27," predicts NDP campaign director Dennis Young.

Ironically, the dependence on the star power of local MPs underscores the party's lack of broad appeal. Twelve of the son of Methodist parents from the "social gospel" school of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, the NDP's precursor, members when he joined the party in 1954 at the tender age of 19. At the time, idealistic youth on the left joined political

parties like the CCP to work for social justice, he says. "Now, youths on the left are disenchanted; they get involved in various interest-group activities. They are very cynical about all the parties."

At Tory headquarters, Lauchinger is too busy planning what he hopes will be the most amazing rescue mission in Canadian political history to spend time reminiscing about the good old days. He's done it once before, he says, clicking his computer to tracking polls he conducted as a key tactician for provincial Tory (Benson) Lord's stunning 1999 victory campaign over the entrenched Liberal government in New Brunswick. The red-and-blue squiggles on the black screen show Lord's numbers faltered, well below those of Camille Thériault's Liberals, until the two faced off in a televised debate. Then the blue line starts to rise, crosses over the red, and continues upward. The New Brunswick Tories were written off in 1987, when Richard Hatfield lost all 58 seats. And like the federal Tories, the provincial party was briefly eclipsed by a right-wing upstart, in that case the Confederation of Regions. The point is made: Clearly, Lauchinger believes lightning can strike twice.

With John Golden in Ottawa

Running against apathy

When Gilles Duceppe led the campaign that in 1997, he had only been Bloc Québécois leader for two months. His inexperience showed early—and often. In one memorable photo, Duceppe was caught wearing an inflatable plastic balloon in a cheese factory. This time out, Duceppe, 55, has avoided major blunders, while performing solidly in last week's televised debates. In a bullish mood before the opening matches, he told reporters: "I think there is no other party that is doing as well as us."

But are Quebecers paying attention? A poll published last week by Léger Marketing found that more than half of Quebec respondents—54 per cent—answered "none" or "don't know" when asked which party was staging the best campaign in their region. "One out of



Duceppe, a campaign that may be falling on deaf ears

two are just not tuning in to the election," says Christian Boicq, vice-president of the Montreal polling firm. He says that lack of enthusiasm resonates as voters' views of Duceppe and the Bloc's campaign. "There is sort of an undercurrent in the Quebec population," says Boicq. "People are asking, why vote for the Bloc again?"

The Bloc's answer is that it is the only defender of Quebec's interests in Ottawa. And Duceppe predicts his party will improve on its 44 Quebec seats.

(The Liberals held 29 going into the election.) But the electoral debate in Quebec remains highly polarized between the two parties. The Léger poll showed them running neck and neck with 43 per cent each. However, even at those levels the Bloc would win the majority of Quebec's 75 seats because its support is more evenly distributed across the province than the Liberals'.

Duceppe maintains that the election result will be a gauge of sovereignty's popularity, and he has called the vote a crucial stage in the march to independence. The Bloc and its sovereignist supporters are also wooing soft federalists, hoping to capitalize on the antipathy some francophones feel toward Jean Chrétien. At Premier Lucien Bouchard put it last week: "We must know that every Quebec vote for the Liberal party will be interpreted by Mr. Chrétien as his Quebec vote under duress."

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Election  2000

A debate for the underdog

Joe Clark weighs in with a strong performance

By John Geddes in Ottawa

For four intense hours, Joe Clark finally got the sort of attention he has been craving. After being relegated to the first half of the five-week federal election campaign to—in basic—a supporting role beneath the marquee names, the Conservative leader got equal billing with Jean Chrétien and Stockwell Day in last week's debates. He did not blow his chance. In the French debate, Clark was sold enough to draw attention away from the inevitable clashes between the Prime Minister and Bloc Québécois leader Gilles Duceppe. The following night, in English, Clark was by turns witty and aggressive—leaving little room for any prolonged head-to-head combat to break out between Chrétien and the Canadian Alliance's Day. "Joe Clark showed his experience and his effectiveness and, no doubt, his desperation," said University of Toronto political science professor David Cameron. "But he had his desperation well, he looked funny and relaxed, diverting it with comments."

But was it enough to make a difference? In the last opinion poll made public before the debates, Environics Research Group showed Clark's Tories tied with Alexa McDonough's New Democratic Party at eight per cent, down where a political pulse barely registers. McDonough made no terrible mistakes, but her performance was scarcely noticed. There seemed little chance that the NDP would gain any traction as a result. Clark's much stronger showing could hardly be ignored by insiders—but voters are another matter. Rick Anderson, the savvy Alliance strategist,



The leaders prior to the English language debate: instead, as a final blaze of glory

noted that in the 1997 debates, Clark's predecessor, Jean Chrétien, was also thought to have scored well. "Chrétien's 3-1 promised my kids I'd save the country thing gave him a big win in the polls that lasted four or five days," Anderson recalled. "Then he stepped back to where he was before the debate. He won the debate and lost the election."

But there are also memorable cases where the confessions have made an undeniable difference. Anderson points to the famous 1984 exchange, when Brian Mulroney castigated then-Prime Minister John Turner over patronage appointments. Turner claimed he had "no option" in making "You had an option, sir," Mulroney retorted. "You could have said, I am not going to do it." Turner never quite seemed to recover. Day tried to orchestrate a similar moment last week when he adopted an outraged tone over a Liberal ad that changes the Alliance with favouring a two-net health system, a claim Day angrily denied. "Do one of two things, Mr. Chrétien," he demanded. "Call me a liar or pull those U.S.-style negative ads." But Chrétien refused to be drawn into a give-and-take—and Day failed to generate the debate's defining moment.

A surprising number of the most memorable lines came from Clark. There was the moment, after Day used a hand-lettered placard that read "No 2-Tier Health Care," when Clark said "Mr. Day is past master of reducing conflict, arguments to a hillboard. I think he must be training for office at some kind of game-show host." In a darker personal attack on Chrétien, Clark said, "Sir, let's face it: the only reason you called this federal election was to prevent [Finance Minister] Paul Martin from getting your job."

Yet Alliance and Liberal strategists did not appear much concerned. Alliance campaign strategist Hal Dauchilla suggested that for Day, scoring points was less important than maintaining his composure. "There were many times

when they were shouting at each other and the cameras showed Stock standing back respectfully, waiting for his opportunity," Dauchilla said. Similarly, Liberals said Chrétien accomplished his main mission simply by remaining dignified under heavy fire. If the Alliance and Liberal view is right about what matters, Clark's star turn may go down not as the beginning of a Tory revival, but as a final, futile blaze of glory. 



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On the Issues Mary Janigan

A time bomb for Canada

Polls show that Canadians are now more concerned about the colossal federal debt than they are about taxes. But there has been little chatter about that \$554.5-billion behemoth in this campaign—if only because most politicians would rather celebrate tax cuts and spending plans. As well, the debt appears to be taking care of itself as tax keeps dropping when it is compared with the size of the economy—simply because the economy is growing. The Liberals have also paid down \$28.7 billion over the past four years, including \$10 billion in 2000-2001 alone. So net public debt has dropped to 54.3 per cent of GDP from a staggering 71.2 per cent in 1995-1996. The message seems to be: don't worry. Be complacent.

Forget that, worry. At least a little bit. By anybody's standards, \$554.5 billion is a lot of money, gobbling \$42.2 billion in interest charges in 2000-2001 alone (making the G-7 industrial nations, only Italy's debt-to-GDP level is higher). Each party has a pay-down plan. The Liberals pledge \$3 billion per year—plus the prospect of extra payments when they update the books each autumn. The Conservative Alliance would put \$6 billion per year for its first term—plus 75 per cent of any windfall potential surplus. The Tories have a rousing 25-year program to eliminate debt, starting with \$5 billion per year for the next five years. The New Democrats would put \$4.6 billion over the next four years. The Bloc Québécois would put \$2.1 billion over five years.

The problem is that each party has also promised generous tax cuts or new programs. And each party is counting on cheerily optimistic growth projections to pay for everything. What happens if there is a downturn? The U.S. economy is already slowing. Suppose the Europeans, uneasy with the sheer size of U.S. in-

debtedness to other nations, and lured by higher rates of return at home, stop lending funds that the United States needs to cover its trade deficit and the interest on its foreign debt. To fund that current account deficit of more than \$640 billion, U.S. interest rates would have to rise. Canadian rates would almost certainly follow. Growth would decline. Tax revenues would drop. The costs of such programs as Employment Insurance would mount. As University of Western Ontario economist David Laflair points out, Ottawa's proposed tax cuts are so generous that there would be little room to manoeuvre if revenues plummeted. "I am getting a little nervous," he says, noting that it already requires almost two years

of revenues from the widely despised Goods and Services Tax to pay one year of interest on the debt. "The deficit could disappear if a recession is deep enough."

Worse, the debt is a time bomb for younger Canadians. By the year 2031, the first baby boomers hit retirement age. By 2031, the debt will account for 22 per cent of the population—up from 12 per cent in 1996. In his most realistic scenario for 2031, the auditor general has calculated that health care and pension costs will skyrocket, accounting an amount equal to 17.2 per cent of the size of the entire Canadian economy (They were 11.6 per cent of GDP in 1996). McMaster University economist William Scarth notes that, if the debt were paid off, an amount equal to four percentage points of GDP would be available to pay for these extra costs. If the debt is still high in 2031—and it would take 185 years to pay it off at \$3 billion per year—the next generation will almost certainly be faced back into deficits to pay for the works of the debt. "It would be so much more prudent," says Scarth, "to be humble." It would also be far more



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Election 2000

Fight to the finish

Can Joe Clark and the Tories win in Calgary?

Throughout the election campaign, *Macleod's* is sampling voter opinions on key issues in five high-vote riding areas across Canada—Vancouver Centre, Calgary Centre, Markham in Ontario, Liberal East in Quebec and Halifax—as well as profiling each riding. This week, *Calgary Herald* Chief Brian Bergman looks at Calgary Centre, where Conservative Leader Joe Clark is fighting for his political survival.

By Alberta standards, Calgary Centre is something of an anomaly. The riding ranges from neighbourhoods full of modest owner houses to the tiny mansions of Mount Royal, from the trendy shops of Kensington market to homeless shelters in the inner core. Demographically, it is younger, gayler and more ethnically diverse than perhaps any other riding in the province. "Calgary Centre is far more typical of other large downtown ridings in Canada than it is of the other six ridings in Calgary," notes University of Calgary political scientist David Ems. And that a prickly witly Progressive Conservative leader Joe Clark chose Calgary Centre—currently represented by the Canadian Alliance's Eric Lowther—as the place to make what many consider a risky run is political miscalculation. "This is a riding that has a broad approach to policy," says Clark, who is running for a seat in his home province for the first time since 1988.

Lowther and his wife, Catherine, enormous stairs

Tories dominated less than a decade ago. That, in turn, means appealing to people who traditionally support other parties—something Clark appears capable of doing. "I'd never vote for Clark then for an extreme alternative like the Alliance," says Rick Valentini, a retired public-health administrator, who describes himself as a "disenchanted Liberal." Lincoln Steffen, a retail-display worker who usually votes NDP, agrees. "I'd like to see Joe in Parliament, for sure," he says. "He was the prime minister; after all."

But are there enough converts out there? In 1997, the Tories finished a distant third in Calgary Centre behind the Reform party and the Liberals. This time, Lowther and Liberal candidate Joanne Levy make it a again a two-way race. "I think Joe will get some support from people who are nostalgic," says Lowther. "But this election isn't about nostalgia." Levy, a television and film producer, is even more blunt. "He'll get a sympathy vote from some people who say 'poor Joe,'" she says. "But I don't think you can win on 'poor Joe!'"

The stakes are enormous. If Clark wins, he establishes a Tory beachhead in the heart of Alliance country. But a losing effort would reinforce the image of Clark and his party as political relics. In either event, Clark seems determined to do it his way. Billboards sprinkled around Calgary Centre feature a close-up of the jovial candidate and the caption, "Not just another pretty face." As Clark himself quips, "I'm beyond the help of image-makers." On that, at least, all of the contenders agree. ■

"Women here want to make a positive contribution to the country."

By that, of course, Clark means voting for a former prime minister and longtime Red Tory. But to stand any chance of success, Clark must run well ahead of his own party, which currently receives a dismal seven-per-cent support in Alberta, a province the federal

ALBERTA	
Calgary Centre	
POPULATION	116,515
CANADIAN CITIZENS 65+	91.6%
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$46,162
MOTHER TONGUE	
English	88.4%
Other	17.7%
French	2%

RELIGION	
Protestant	42.3%
No religion	26.3%
Catholic	24.2%
Other	5.7%
2007 ELECTION RESULTS	
Eric Lowther (Ref.)	46.1%
Reynoldson (Lib.)	32.6%
Ben Gray (PC)	15.6%
Duncan Green (NDP)	4.1%
Andrew Wilkins (Green)	1.9%
Bon Shapiro (Nat. Lib)	0.6%
Mag Asher (Misc. Can.)	0.3%
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Election  2000

Revisiting a divisive question

Are you in favour of reopening the abortion debate?

A leaked Canadian Alliance campaign manual suggested last week the Alliance would hold a referendum on such hot-button topics as abortion, if demanded by three per cent of voters, or fewer than 400,000 Canadians. Whatever his personal beliefs, Stockwell Day promptly disavowed the proposal.

Maybe Day's political acrobatics were just in good working order. In the informal *Maclean's* survey, only two people—both men—were in favour of reopening the debate. And Yves Rouleau, a 63-year-old retired engineer from Lévis, Que., acknowledged that as an adoptive father his opinion was not typical of most Canadians. "I think we can always find parents for children," he said, "so I would prefer that we don't permit abortion too liberally." Richard White, 46, a Calgary business manager, said he would reopen the issue because he liked the idea of a referendum giving a voice to the people. "Politicians," he added, "especially on an issue like this, are often guilty of letting their own opinions govern the debate."

All often questioned—male and female alike—were opposed, often vehemently, to revisiting such a divisive issue. The matter is long settled, they said, and it is a woman's right to choose. "It would be ridiculous to reopen it," said Lon Sides, 36, a retired member of five in Halifax. "It has been dealt with." Others were also concerned about potential abuse of the referendum process. Keith Thurgood, 49, co-owner of a Matthews, Ont.-based marketing consultation and design firm, said a referendum is a powerful tool that should only be used in extreme situations, not for the day-to-day business of the country. "Lobby groups," Thurgood added, "can raise these issues around on an extremely emotional basis. But moral decisions should be approached at a rational level."



Yes to Women's power for the NDP

What could/should the parties do to get more women involved in politics?

Canada was already more than a half-century old when the first female M.P., Agnes MacPhail, took her seat in 1921. Even in 1997, just 20 per cent of those elected (61 of 301) were women. In the Nov. 27 election, the parties have had varying degrees of success in fielding female candidates. The Alliance is at the low end with 10 per cent, the NDP tops the list with 30 per cent. The Liberals, despite a stated policy of fielding as many female candidates as possible, have 20 per cent.

Some question whether the situation needs changing—time, not active intervention, will bring progress. Others, sounding like a Nike ad, say women should "just do it." But a surprising number expressed a sentiment that MacPhail would have been familiar with: politics is just too many a game for women. If the parties focused on the issues, suggested Susan Crowlles, 48, who co-owns a consulting firm in Markham, Ont., more women might participate. "Women," she said, "have no interest in this nonsense that goes on in politics today."

Who can best protect and/or promote women's issues?

"The NDP has the highest percentage of women, they have a female leader and a history of not being bogged down in the old boys' world of politics," said David van de Weerting, 38, an account manager at a high-tech firm in Halifax. Enough agreed with him to make the NDP the most-cited party. Nevertheless, a tall case in second—to Name Patricia Martin, 55, a Vancouver accounting student, voiced a common opinion in when she declared: "I don't think any of them have a clue."

Barbara Wickham with John DeMoss in Halifax; Brenda Brownell in Laval; Susan McChilland in Markham; Brian Bergman in Calgary and Kim MacQueen in Vancouver

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Notes from the Edge

Edited by Anthony Wilson-Smith

Happy Liberals thank the Alliance

The Liberals were finding a tad more relaxed about their prospects for electoral success after the upsurge over a Canadian Alliance back-ground paper which suggested that signatures from a mere three per cent of the voters could force Ottawa to hold a referendum on such divisive issues as abortion and capital punishment. The three-per-cent threshold—which was apparently leaked by a disaffected Alliance supporter—was promptly disavowed by Stockwell Day. But, coupled with earlier charges the party would create a two-tier health-care system, it left the Alliance leader struggling to defend himself. “He was totally off-message for a week,” said a relieved Liberal insider.



Day's hope that tough days lie ahead

Let no one think, however, that the Liberals are breaking out the champagne. Strangers are now worried that they have complacently allowed Day to define himself for the voters. As a result, despite controversies of the past two weeks, they fear the public has formed a favourable impression of Day's leadership skills and urgency. Look for tougher, harder attacks on Day's character over the next two weeks—including the possibility that the Liberals will finally deploy already-produced attacking attack ads on Day's stance on such issues as abortion. “We have to deal with the charge that we are arrogant,” said a Liberal insider. “And we have to challenge Day on his own character issues.”

Mary Juagies

Blame the editor

The Liberals desire a secret agenda, but the fear over the Canadian Alliance's proposal for citizen referendums may have simply been doppy writing. So says Phil von Frankenstein, spokesman for Stockwell Day, who has said he does not believe a referendum on such contentious issues as abortion or capital punishment should be called based on fewer than 400,000 signatures on a petition. The trouble is that the Alliance's briefing book to its candidates, made public through a leak to *The Globe and Mail*, says just that.

Von Frankenstein mocks the charac-

terization of the document as a secret paper, saying: “Come and get the document and make sure you mention it's top secret.” The 162-page briefing book contains some phrasing that von Frankenstein admits could have been more “tightly written.” For one, the party's platform states the Alliance would permit CBC to raise private capital, but the briefing book says an Alliance government “will consider bids for CBC television and Internet services.” Von Frankenstein says the party's research department mislaid the document because of the early election call. “Obviously it wasn't vetted as tightly as it could have been,” he said.

Julian Behreave



Good news, you three

Score it a good week for Jean Chrétien, Joe Clark and Gilles Duceppe, a banner for Stockwell Day and just so-so for Alexa McDonough. A daily tracking survey provided to Macdonald by the Environics Research Group measures changes in voter attitudes towards the leaders. It showed the PM gaining four points in Quebec last week, while his support remained the same in the Atlantic provinces and the West, and fell slightly across Ontario. Overall, that's good news: the Liberal party is so far ahead in Ontario—where it enjoys 56-per-cent support, according to Environics—that the Liberals can afford a drop. And they aren't counting on many seats in the West, where support for their leader now hovers between 25 per cent in Alberta and 31 in British Columbia. Day, who is hoping for an Alliance breakthrough in Ontario, now has support there fall five points, to 18 per cent, and registered minor drops in most other regions: his national support stands at 20 per cent. Duceppe picked up one point in Quebec, while Clark, who gained two percentage points nationally, picked up six points in Ontario, but dropped by four in his home province of Alberta. McDonough gained one point in each of Atlantic Canada and Ontario. Overall, her support stands at six per cent. The poll—in which voters were asked which leader would make the best PM—was taken between Nov. 3 and 9 and is deemed accurate within plus or minus 2.6 per cent. 19 times out of 20.



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Pinning the WWF

Martha Hart reached a settlement with the World Wrestling Federation over the death of her husband, Owen, who was killed in a truck accident in May 1999. Under the agreement, the WWF will pay more than \$15 million to Hart, \$4.6 million each to her two children and about \$3 million to her father and mother-in-law. Her husband, part of the renowned Calgary wrestling family, died after falling more than five stories when he was being lowered to the ring from the top of a Kansas City, Mo., arena during a WWF pay-per-view television event.

On the run

As the search continued for fugitives Ron and Loren Koval, wanted in connection with a \$500-million fraud investigation, speculation mounted that the two made their way to Central America. According to reports last week, Ron Koval, who along with his wife founded the King Health Care Centre in downtown Toronto, made four trips over the past year to Costa Rica—known as a centre for plastic surgery.

Limits back on spending

The Supreme Court of Canada upheld a law restricting spending by special-interest and lobby groups in federal election campaigns. In October, an Alberta court issued an injunction suspending a section of the Canada Elections Act that limits third-party spending. The federal government asked for a stay on the injunction. The high-court decision means that for the remainder of the Nov. 27 election campaign, any lobby group will be limited to spending no more than \$152,550 annually.

Loosening power

Newfoundland Mines and Energy Minister Paul Dicks said the long-simmered Churchill Falls Hydro project has been scaled back from its original \$12-billion estimate to \$3.7 billion. Negotiations with the Quebec government, which was to be a partner in the project, broke down earlier, although talks with Hydro-Quebec to purchase electricity from the project continue.

No early parole for a murderer

Throughout the three-week hearing, convicted murderer Colin Thatcher sat silently in the prisoner's box of a Moose Jaw, Sask., courtroom while others testified about his character, his conduct in prison and whether he should be allowed to apply for parole before serving a full 25 years for the brutal 1983 slaying of his ex-wife, JoAnn Wilson. The 62-year-old Thatcher, a rancher, politician and son of a former premier of Saskatchewan, maintained his silence, and avoided any show of emotion, when an eight-woman, five-man jury denied him early parole. "Mr Thatcher," presiding Judge Ron Wimmer said afterward, "I've done my best to provide an opportunity for a fair and full



Thatcher turned down

hearing. Your counsel has done his best. Those 12 conscientious jurors obviously took your application seriously. It just didn't work out."

Under Section 745 of the Criminal Code—the so-called false-hope clause—juries at such hearings must reach unanimous decisions. Thatcher, whose three grown children testified on his behalf, was expected to be sentenced to a minimum-security prison in British Columbia, but could wind up back in a maximum-or even maximum-security facility at

or allegedly chastising to either "in" or "out" an RCMP constable who was escorting him to court. He will be eligible to apply for day parole in May 2006, and full parole three years later, by which time he would be 70.

Political uncertainty and real estate

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that non-residents living on land leased on the Musqueam Indian Reserve in a pricey Vancouver neighbourhood must pay rent of \$10,000 annually—for less than the \$23,000 the band was demanding from each of the 73 leaseholders. The court ruled that the land was worth less than half the value of nearby privately held land because it is on a reserve, and subject to political uncertainty. Band members were outraged by the ruling, which could apply to non-native residents and business owners on other reserves.

Water woes

An Ontario environmental ministry officer told a judicial inquiry into the Walkerton tainted water scandal that he urged the government in 1995 to pass a law that would protect the quality of drinking water in the province. At the time, the ministry was in the process of introducing testing standards, but Donald

Hurren was not a superior saying, "If we are going to get serious about the provision of safe drinking water to the consumer then we must have the legal means to enforce objectives." Many municipalities, including Walkerton, whose seven people died and 2,000 became ill last May from contaminated water, did not comply with the testing standards because of the cost.

As the echo boom generation begins to head to university, the halls of higher learning are bursting at the seams

Measuring Excellence

By Ann Dowsett Johnston

It was, by any standards, a politician's nightmare. On a chilly evening in April, just as hockey fans were settling in to watch the Maple Leafs go head-to-head in the playoffs with New Jersey, more than 250 adults were bearing a determined push up the front steps of a Toronto high school, ready to go head-to-head as well. Armed



with takeout coffee and a long list of questions, they made their way down the school's third hall, past the grabby lockers and the fraying power to the cafetaria. Doctors, lawyers, teachers—parents from four different high schools in the North Toronto ward—settled down on hard plastic chairs, perched on tables and lined up against the wall. It was a capacity crowd, and an angry one to boot. Tonight, they had one mission: jangling some straight answers out of a handful of educational bureaucrats. What, they wanted to know, was going to happen to their kids after Grade 13? Were universities preparing for the largest incoming class in 50 years, the so-called baby?

"We have been told," began one school-board

official, "that there will be positions in place to support these kids. At least that is the plan." She paused. "Let's say people are working on it." Guffaws and haww laughter. She continued: "The government has insisted so that there will be a place for every qualified and motivated student."

"Oh, go ahead!" a father heckled from the back. "While not stupid? Just what were the government's plans for growth? Would there be extra spaces for these students in five years? How about in business, law or medicine?" So far, came the reply, "there has been no meaningful increase in operating dollars. So, I think it's safe to say that there will be severe limitations." More guffaws. "The spaces will be there, but not necessarily in this city or this province." "This meeting's over," said one angry dad, heading out the door. "If they're not going to deal with the budge, I'm taking mine home to watch the hockey game—and bank it to any kids that they're going to university in Israel!"

Call it the budge. Call it the echo generation. Or call it, as they do in California, "Tidal Wave II." The catchy nicknames may differ, but across North America the reality is pretty well set:



Model students
Yia Chen, Krista
Reynolds, Karla
Nem, Caroline
Rosenblatt and
Felix Dornier
show promise

forms. The baby boom generation, aka Tidal Wave I, has begun to send a record number of sons and daughters off to university, and the halls of higher learning are beginning to burst at the seams—capacity crowd if ever there was one.

This is not a simple demographic blip. Yes, the generation wooed on Woodstock produced its fair share of babies, but there's more to it than that. From pre-school through high school, these well-educated parents have put a high priority on the education of their children. Now, what they accepted as their own birthright—access to high-quality post-secondary education—is exactly what they expect for their sons and daughters, especially in a global economy where brains have become the prime commodity on which both companies and countries compete. How do one compute that demand? The math is simple, if unpalatable: take the increased number of children, and gauge the participation rate, given that it's a knowledge economy.

The math? A bummer, a crush, Tidal Wave II—and one that many have been cursing for a long, long time. Last year, the wave began to roll. Canadian universities witnessed their largest one-year jump in enrollment since 1999, this year, enrollment rose again. How high will the demand run over the next decade? A conservative estimate would be 20 per cent.

While university demand is soaring, funding for higher education has been marginal

across Canada. In British Columbia and Ontario, it will run as high as 40. "We're on the verge of the greatest growth in more than 30 years," says Ken Swenitzer, vice-president of policy and analysis at the Council of Ontario Universities. "The bottom line? There are going to be a lot of a lot more students than anyone imagined. Period."

A heck of a lot more students heading to see a heck of a lot of empty chairs. Let's not forget between 1995 and 1998, governments across Canada slashed more than \$3 billion out of higher education. Transferees? Overcrowded classrooms, outdated libraries, faculty reductions. Only Rip Van Winkle could have been surprised when those same universities announced a total deferred maintenance bill of \$3.6 billion this year. Read: crumbling buildings, antiquated labs. And the perverse truth is that while Canada turned off the funding tap, the United States showered in innovations with support. In Ottawa, a diagram illustrating the investment gap between the two countries has been nicknamed "the duck chart": it shows that since 1995, per-student



Students shopping at the Ontario University Fair: a game of musical chairs

spending on higher education has risen 20 per cent in the United States, and dropped 13 per cent in Canada. The gap grows wide. Like a hungry duck's mouth.

Those angry parents may not have seen the duck chart. But in their eyes, someone has dodged a major responsibility. They have peers from Vancouver to Halifax who think so, too. This year, for the first time in almost a decade, all provinces turned on the funding tap again, but in most regions it was merely a trickle. The net effect? A massive game of musical chairs as a larger group of students compete to find a spot. In the past two years, applications have risen 29 per cent at Queens, 25 per cent at Acadia, and 21 per cent at Waterloo.

In the most elite programs, entry grades have reached up in the pincus. What did you need to get into Queen's high-profile computer program this year? Ninety per cent. Computer engineering or electrical engineering at Waterloo? Low to mid-90s. Fourteen handed-in students applied for 80 spots in McMaster University's new bachelor of health sciences program. Of those offered admission, those quarters had averages of 92 per cent or higher. And at McGill, it was easier to get into medicine than to win a spot in electrical engineering. "The standards of admission are becoming extraordinary," says Bernard Shapiro, principal of McGill's George Gerstein, registrar at McMaster, points out that universities have begun installing more sophisticated selection procedures and mandatory supplementary applications to aid in "choosing, chiseled from chiseled."

If parents are panicking across the country, nowhere is that anxiety higher than in Ontario, home to 40 per cent of Canadian high-school and university students. With the dissolution of the 65th year of high school only three years away, the province will produce a double class graduating in 2003. Already, many students are playing best the duck,

fast-tracking to avoid the stampede. This year, the Ontario government launched the Superbailout program, its most ambitious expansion since the 1960s, aimed at boosting the physical capacity of post-secondary institutions.

But in getting ready for the mega-class, books and rooms are only part of the solution. If shifting demographics has worked its magic in boosting student numbers, it is playing an equally powerful role in making faculty disappear. Between now and 2010, more than 20,000 of the country's 33,000 faculty will have retired or departed. One-third of the faculty at Canadian universities is now 55 or older, and the replacement needs are soaring to grow between now and 2010. Canadian universities will need to hire 30,000 new faculty to accommodate the growth.

That hiring will have to be done in a fiercely competitive global market, where those with much finer wallets are nearly cross-border shopping. Let's put it into perspective. In the past year alone, Harvard's endowment has grown by \$7.5 billion—more than all Canadian university endowments lumped together. Its total endowment now sits at \$28.8 billion. And over the past five years, California has boosted its post-secondary funding by 58.8 per cent. Speak to any presi-

dent not just by the United States, but by Japan, Western Europe and the rest of the world," says Bingham. "We need to significantly increase spending for graduate students, and increase the number of graduate fellowships in people can focus their energies. They shouldn't be spending half their time in part-time jobs in order to feed themselves." At Toronto, Bingham is in favour of introducing direct-entry PhD programs—skipping the master's step altogether, as is done at MIT. "The great strength in the United States is that graduate schools get the best people in the world," says Bingham, "and the best people in the world tend to stay. That's where Silicon Valley comes from."

If the American players are pushing Canada's best, it's also true that the research-intensive universities in this country have more purchasing power than their peers. This year, the federal government launched its Canada Research Chairs initiative, establishing 2,000 chairs at Canadian institutions over the next five years. Since the primary means of allocating the chairs is based on success in attracting funding from the three federal granting councils, it's not surprising who has the lion's share. More than a third have been allocated to UBC, Alberta, Toronto, Montreal and McGill. This year, much of the key reinforcement in higher education has been in research and targeted funds witness the establishment of the \$500-million Alberta Heritage Foundation for Science and Engineering Research. In a very short time, a hierarchy has been established, with the relatively rich institutions growing substantially faster. "Yes, there is a food chain," says

Owens, "and increasingly, resources are becoming unevenly distributed."

And Meeson, president of Memorial University of Newfoundland, is more than aware of the changes at hand. Three weeks ago, faculty at his university went on strike over a new salary proposal that offered those with doctorates a boost of 22 per cent over the next three years, and those without only 18 per cent. "The PhDs are the ones we have to fight to keep and attract," says Meeson. "Our current salaries are roughly 20 per cent behind those at other Comprehensive institutions." In the next several years, Memorial will need to hire approximately 50 new faculty annually to deal with retirement and attrition. "And with a mid-size university in one of the remotest of the country," says Meeson, "we are in a particularly vulnerable situation."

He is not alone in feeling vulnerable. David Arissano, president of Brock University in St. Catharines, Ont., is all too aware of this fact. Three years ago, Brock spent \$100,000 on a year-long



In a global economy where brains have become the prime commodity on which countries compete, Canada cannot afford to underfund education

internationally each for a seven NSERC chair to head its new Cool Climate Oenology and Viticulture Institute. With much fanfare, Brock named Henne van Waas, a South African. Less than two years later, UBC hired him away. Addelman is still smiling. "This year, seven of Brock's 35 new hires in the ocean-track stream were what he calls ARDs—short for "all but dissertations." "It's back to the 1960s, when you hired PhDs right away," says Addelman. "And we can't take 1,700 more students with our current faculty complement—we just can't keep expanding them in."

"Has the government even bothered to do the math?" asks Judy Pace, a mother in New Lusk, Ont. "I haven't seen any evidence that it's planning." Pace's son Jonathan, 16—is a student free-rider to beat the odds—hopes to go to medical school. But Pace is skeptical that there will be enough spaces for all the bright students in this country. "What are they going to do? Drive across?" she asks. "Choose them on the colour of their hair? These kids are going to pay a price. When my son says that he wants to go to the United States to study, we don't even discourage him."

For some time now, parents in British Columbia have been confronting this difficult reality in spades. High immigration from other countries as well as other provinces has sent the demand for education soaring. In recent years, that province's growth has turned away thousands of qualified students because the post-secondary spots did not exist. "The key issue here is access," says Martha Piper, president of the University of British Columbia. "And while there has been an effort to increase the access, it still falls far short of what the province will need to succeed in a knowledge-based economy."

"There will be a place for students," says Ross Paul, president of Windsor. "But it might not be in the institution or program of their choice." Which means that more students will be looking farther afield. And as those provinces brace for the bulk of the echo boom—namely British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario—the rest of the provinces, with flat or declining growth in that age group, are busy courting the

overflow. This year, for the first time ever, Memorial established entrance scholarships for out-of-province students. Meanwhile, the University of Winnipeg is developing a long-term housing strategy aimed at increasing international and out-of-province draw.

All universities are now savvy to the American notion of "excellent management," chasing the student you want and need. As Mordechai Remnick, president of the University of Guelph, says, "It costs five times as much to recruit to retain a student. You have to do it well up front to get people who are truly motivated." This year, registrar Grainger inaugurated right laptops into the McMaster booth at the Ontario University Fair, inviting prospective students to enter their addresses and select from a group of follow-up publications. "It gave the university the edge in producing a quick turnaround in mail-outs. More universities are offering automatic scholarships to bright students—also known as nation discounting, an increasing number are offering residence guarantees to the first-year student. "As parents become more engaged in university choice, bringing their own experience to bear on the issue, personal safety and wellness are going to become bigger factors," says Grainger. "It's incumbent upon universities to take an almost parental role."

"There's a huge shift in the sophistication of communication with the prospective students," says Drew Ness, director of Canadian operations for Noel-Lewin, the U.S. giant of consultant management. "We're seeing the use of the telephone for recruitment—not the frantic July phone blitz when uni-



Between classes at McGill, entry grades have soared in elite programs.

he wanted to gather broad support—both intellectual and financial—for his goal to move Queen's to a position of academic leadership in North America. "Our vulnerability to the vagaries of public-sector support must be reduced," says Leggett. "We can't expect government alone to bear the full cost of developing a truly world-class university. But we want the freedom to innovate, and we must be nimble about our growth." In other words, Queen's does not want to dilute quality to make up for a shortfall in funding.

Right now, the Queen's campus is abuzz with the possibility that the university may ultimately push for the deregulation of undergraduate arts and science programs, increasing tuition by as much as 20 per cent. Two weeks ago, Leggett attended a so-called alumni master society, to discuss the future. "The biggest concern raised that evening was that this would have an impact on people's younger brothers and sisters," says AMS president Paul Heider. "There is a feeling here that this will come to a head."

This, and a great deal else across the country as a growing number of parents and students wake up to the new world order in a remarkably short time, the university system has been reconfigured. Humanities have been established, both between institutions and within their own walls. Core is the illusion of homogeneity. And gone, in many corners, is a deep and cherished promise of access to excellence.

Will governments eventually do the right thing, and reinvest for the coming generation? When parents demand that their children be educated, will they respond? Who knows. But make no mistake: access, and access to excellence, will be the key issues of the next decade. By not responding to the needs of future students, Canada is policy-making by default. If opportunities are not created, all the rhetoric of the knowledge economy will be for naught, and the country will pay in ways unforeseen. As Derek Bok, former president of Harvard, once said: "If you think education is expensive, try ignorance." ■

versities don't meet their targets, but re-contracting, missing the opportunity pool." What change does he foresee? "Two years from now, Canadian universities will purchase names of Grade 10 and 11 students and contact them through direct mail, 24 months in advance. They have already begun to do this in the States."

Perhaps they have. But there are other American realities that might have a more profound effect on the future of Canadian students. That fall, in an open letter titled "Queen's as the cowards," principal William Leggett challenged his alumni community to embrace a long-term goal: to look to Princeton and Stanford to role models, make institutions of undeniable excellence. Beth is also, as he says, "effective in their development of private-public partnerships." Acknowledging that his university's endowment was at less than four per cent of Princeton's or Stanford's, he made it clear that

A Message in the Rankings

All figures represent the percentage change between the 1995 and 2000 surveys, reflecting data from the 1995-1996 and 1999-2000 academic years.



111%



1991



1992



1993



1994



1995



1996



1997



1998



1999

The Winners

In some respects, he symbolises the strength of his alma mater—and its hopes for the future. Robert Birgeless, the University of Toronto's new president, graduated from U of T's St. Michael's College in 1963. Then, like so many promising young minds, he headed south to do graduate work. At Yale, he emerged as a top-flight physicist. He later joined the esteemed Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he rose to become dean of science and won international recognition for his research. Now, the graying grey-haired virtuoso wants to earn the same global acclaim for Toronto, vowing to build it into one of 10 top public research universities in the world. "We're already the leader in Canada," says Birgeless, 58. "But as a matter of national pride, Canada should have at least one university among the world's best."

Ranking first in the medical-doctoral category, Canada's largest university might be forgiven for resting on its laurels. With 32 libraries, 6,200 faculty and an endowment fund that exceeds \$1.2 billion, it is already off an unparalleled opportunity. But Birgeless is not stopping there. Only months into his mandate, he has raised the university's fundraising target to \$1 billion by 2004, and is overseeing the progress of several key projects.

MEDICAL, DOCTORAL University of Toronto

The creation of the R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre is designed to make Toronto a world leader in biomedical and genetic research, while the \$88-million, state-of-the-art Babson Centre for Information Technology will clear the way for an expected doubling of enrolment in computer science and computer engineering.

With 52,000 students spread across 10 colleges, the prospect of further growth might scare some prospective applicants. But like the diverse city that nurtured it, the university is a community of many constituencies. "I rarely cross campus without encountering someone I know," says Lisa Miller, a 22-year-old engineering student from Trinidad. University life often abounds opportunity to learn both in and out of class, adds Peter MacLeod, 22, a political-science student from Cambridge, Ont., and the brains behind The Big Risk Project, a 15,000-square-foot, doughnut-shaped ice surface set up last year in the heart of the downtown campus. "U of T," says MacLeod, "offers an enormous stage to learn and to grow."

Birgeless's priority is to ensure that this special environment is accessible to all. The university guarantees that no qualified student will be refused admission or forced to quit



Birgeless with students (clockwise from top left) MacLeod, Jeremiah Hershov, Meelika Thakur and William Landsberg

for financial reasons. Last year, an impressive \$57 million was spent on student financial aid; next year, it is expected to reach \$75 million. In the coming years, Birgeless is committed to improving the student experience. He has set up a committee to consider significant changes to the university curriculum. The results could expose students to a wider range of disciplines and give them more time to choose their specialty. "We have to rethink what constitutes an educated person," he says. "We want to train people who are going to be leaders in the 21st century." Clearly, the University of Toronto is already on the cutting edge.

John Schofield



Students Amy Parikh, Scott Buchanan and Jialu Law Ah Koo with President Sloan outside the academic building

When Wu-Kay Ho-Ching graduated from British Columbia's Port Moody Secondary School last year, his grades in the mid 90s gave her a choice of universities. What she was looking for, instead, was a change of focus. "I didn't know what field I wanted to go into," the 19-year-old recalls. Now in her second year at Simon Fraser University, Ho-Ching has narrowed her search down to computer science. But on a campus where thinking outside the academic box is actively encouraged with a focus on cross-disciplinary studies, more choices lie ahead. Before graduation, Ho-Ching can continue to follow her interests, expanding her computing knowledge by using it to study other fields, from philosophy to crime. "I came here," Ho-Ching says, "because there was a lot more freedom."

Simon Fraser University, placing first in the Comprehensive category this year, has long valued freedom. Founded amid the blossoming ferment of the 1960s, it continues to pride itself on breaking down academic barriers. But the Burnaby, B.C., institution has emerged into one of the country's leading centres of scholarship. "The Marston criteria measure some important things," acknowledges president Jack Blaney, whose university seldom fine places this year slipping to second in 1999. Still, Blaney believes one factor more than any other explains Simon Fraser's perennial top showing. "Good faculty. We have recruited exceptionally well. We've recruited people who've had offers from the Big 10 universities in the United States." The rankings bear out his boast: SFU faculty score highly for academic awards and research grants.

Simon Fraser is blessed with something else: good students. Minimum entering grades at SFU have been creeping steadily up: at now rates at least 82 per cent to get into an arts program, and 89 per cent or better to enter engineering stud-

Students find other reasons to like Simon Fraser. The university has some of the country's most successful athletic programs. When he's off the court pursuing his degree in criminology, Olympic gold medalist Daniel Glick hangs his wrestling shoes in a huge SFU athletic-department locker. The university's exceptionally well-connected co-op work/study program is another winner in the eyes of many. Wu-Kay Ho-Ching's nights are set on a co-op placement. Like the one her older sister, Wu-Ling, also an SFU computer science student, had last summer in a program manager at Microsoft's campus in Redmond, Wash.

With a dramatic but isolated hilltop setting, Simon Fraser University is very much a commuter campus, and most students find that their focus is firmly on the books. Access will improve in 2002, when a high-rise transit connection from downtown Vancouver reaches Simon Fraser's doorstep. Students will still have to take a shuttle bus up Burnaby Mountain. Within 18 months, 4,500 new homes—many with rental units aimed at students—will begin to rise on campus land, its development that should lead to more after-hours services.

Challenges lie ahead for Simon Fraser. As an ambitious campus—especially in lab-intensive fields like engineering—SFU's Arthur Endacott-designed quarters are ill-fated, but fast increasingly cramped. Competition for tonight's teaching talent is getting tougher, too, as all universities grapple with a generational shift in senior faculty. How will SFU hold its own? Chemistry department chairman Mario Pino has wood a half-dozen student stars by assessing something SFU doesn't have. "We're not forced by tradition," he explains. "We can offer programs very differently." Don't think that assuages? Just ask Salberg or Ho-Ching.

Chris Wood in Burnaby



Newbold with students Lynch and Neuman; an idyllic, elite-kart school, boasting more Rhodes Scholars per capita than any other university in the British Commonwealth

The Winners

Monday at 1:30 p.m. and the lin of the Wild Toads, a second-floor laboratory in Mount Allison University's Barclay Chemistry Building, is already hopping. Inside, eight students busily mix compounds and test their abilities to cure cancer, heart disease and arthritis. Mount Miller blazes from the CD player, a collection of goofy snapshots of former research-team members—the Wild Toad Wall of Fame—takes up one corner. The Toads themselves, who sport nicknames like "Boomer Boomer" and "Acromegaly Gals," rock traditional white lab coats for what looks like the latest rave wear. But the lightness of mood in the room belies the seriousness of the research: while they search for the newest miracle drugs, their 37-year-old guru—a bearded chemistry professor named Steve Wiseman—bansters around the room, kidding and capering as much as he instructs. "My job," he says, "is to make research fun for these guys."

When it comes to looking after the needs of its students, few do a better than the tiny Seaboard, N.B., university school that has topped the Primarily Undergraduate rankings for nine straight years. The lab scene speaks volumes about why Mount Allison is so clearly the head of its class. There is, for starters, the precision accuracy that makes for a close-knit campus. At Mount Allison, with its belief in the overall development of the student, as much emphasis is placed on learning in the lab and studio as in the classroom. The school also ranks number 2 in its category in terms of five-year classes taught by tenured faculty. Despite its small size, the university's faculty even comes in fourth in ac-

ademic and medical research grants. And, with an \$80 trillion endowment fund sitting in the bank, helping the Wild Toads in one takes is not likely to be a problem anytime soon. "It sounds crazy," declares Cathy Lynch, a 22-year-old science student from Toronto, "but anybody who comes here as a lucky kid."

Since Ian Newbold took over as president in 1991, he has turned around a university that was \$3 million in debt and running an annual deficit of \$2.5 million. Newbold ordered tough cutbacks: That saved hay, amenities, but also wiped out the debt by 1994—and allowed the university to spend \$50 million upgrading the campus throughout his tenure. More important, says Newbold, who steps down next summer, bring in the black money that Mount Allison can afford to keep as academic standards high and its students' numbers low—3,267 this year—while clinging to its liberal arts and science roots. "The real challenge for my successors," he says, "is to resist the temptation of mediocrity."

Having some of the brightest students to choose from should help the new president Mount Allison's average entering grade for incoming students is the highest in its category. The school has produced a long list of Rhodes Scholars—the highest on a per capita basis of any university in the British Commonwealth. Says fourth-year science student David Neuman, a member of the Wild Toads who trails from Grand Falls-Windsor, Nfld., "Mount A. is a place where students can grow and thrive, where everyone is part of everything."

John DeMott or Seaboard

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SEBRING LXI



CHRYSLER

How *Maclean's* takes the measure of Canadian universities

Window into the Rankings

By Ann Downsett Johnston and Mary Dwyer

The *Maclean's* ranking takes a measure of the undergraduate experience at Canada's public universities. It compares schools in three peer groupings, universities with similar structures and mandates. Using such factors as research funding, diversity of offerings and the range of PhD programs to define groupings, the universities are placed in one of three categories.

Medical Doctoral

Universities with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools.

Comprehensive

Universities with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels, including professional degrees.

Primarily Undergraduate

Universities largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

In reporting to *Maclean's*, universities include all federal and affiliated universities. The magazine does not rank schools with fewer than 1,000 full-time students, or those with a strictly religious or specialized mission.

The universities in the three categories are created as separate but equal. *Maclean's* ranks the schools on a range of factors in six broad groupings (weightings are in parentheses below). In total, Primarily Undergraduate universities are ranked on 20 performance measures, Comprehensive uni-



versities on 21 and Medical-Doctoral universities on 22—resulting in slightly different weightings for some performance measures.

STUDENT BODY (35 to 22% of final score)

Students are ranked by the input of their peers. For this reason, *Maclean's* collects the incoming students' average high-school grades (12%), and the proportion of those with averages of 75 per cent or higher (3%).

This count includes only those students whose secondary-school averages or CEGEP scores served as the basis of admission. Mature students, for example, are included. As well, it should be noted that certain universities, in the spirit of accessibility, accept students with lower grades.

As a measure of downing power, the magazine also counts the proportion of out-of-province students in the first-year undergraduate class (1%), and for Comprehensive and

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Medical-Dental universities, the percentage of international students at the graduate level (19%). The student-body section also includes graduation rates (28%) the percentage of full-time undergraduate students in their second year who go on to graduate from the institution within one year of the expected time period. In addition, *Maclean's* collects data on the success of the student body at winning national academic awards (3%) over the past five years.

CLASSES (37 to 185)

The rankings embrace the entire distribution of class sizes at the first- and second-year levels (7.5% for Primarily Undergraduate universities, 7% for the other two categories), as well as the third- and fourth-year levels (7.5% for the Primarily Undergraduate category, 7% for the other). Class size groupings run from 25-26 to 50, 51 to 100, 101 to 250, 251 to 500, 501 plus. *Maclean's* also ranks schools on the percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured and tenure-track professors (3%), a measure of how much access new students have to top faculty.

FACULTY (10%)

The rankings assess the calibre of faculty by calculating the percentage of those with PhDs (3%), and the number who won national awards (3%). In addition, the magazine measures the success of eligible faculty in scoring grants from each of the three major federal granting agencies: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and Medical Research Council of Canada (now incorporated into the Canadian Institutes of Health Research), as well as the Canada Council. *Maclean's* takes into account both the number and the dollar value received last year. Social sciences and humanities grants plus Canada Council grants (5.5%) and medical/science grants (5.5%) were tallied as separate indicators.



FINANCES (12%)

This section estimates the amount of money available for current expenses per weighted full-time-equivalent student (5.3%), as well as the percentage of the budget spent on student services (4.3%) and scholarships and bursaries (4.3%). When preparing their general operating budget, institutions deducted any funds used to pay off debt.

LIBRARY (12%)

This section assesses the breadth and currency of the university's collection. Schools received points for the number of volumes and volume equivalents per total number of students (4% for Primarily Undergraduate and Comprehensive, 3% for Medical-Dental). An additional indicator, measuring total buildings, regardless of student numbers, was used in the Medical-Dental category (7%) to acknowledge the importance of extensive on-campus collections in those universities. As well, *Maclean's* measured the percentage of a university's operating budget that was allocated to library services (4%) and the percentage of the actual library budget that was spent on updating the collection (4%). In acknowledging a shift from the traditional library model to an access model, *Maclean's* captures spending on electronic resources in both the library expenses and acquisitions measurements.

REPUTATION (20%)

This section reflects a university's reputation with its own graduates, as well as within the community at large. When looking at alumni support, institutions received points for the number—rather than the value—of gifts to the university over the past five years (5%).

For its reputational survey (15%), *Maclean's* sent surveys to 7,087 individuals across the country. Respondents rated the schools in three categories: Highest Quality, Most Innovative and Leaders of Tomorrow. Best Overall represents the sum of the scores. ■

REPUTATIONAL RESPONSE RATE

This year, *Maclean's* canvassed the opinion of 7,087 individuals across the country. They included high-school guidance counsellors, university officials, the heads of a wide variety of national and regional organizations, plus CEOs and executives at corporations large and small.

The reputational survey is both regional and national in character, dividing the country into four key areas: the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces. All respondents completed a national survey; university officials and guidance counsellors also completed regional surveys.



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Medical Doctoral

The Maclean's ranking takes a measure of the undergraduate experience at Canadian universities, comparing schools in three peer groupings. The Medical Doctoral universities are those with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools.



Students at McGill University (left); University of British Columbia; Queen's (right)



Reputational Winners

Maclean's surveyed high-school guidance counsellors, university officials, heads of organizations, CEOs and recruiters at corporations across the country.

Highest Quality

1. Queen's
2. Toronto
3. McGill
4. UBC
5. Alberta

Most Innovative

1. McMaster
2. Toronto
3. Alberta
4. Queen's
5. UBC

Leaders of Tomorrow

1. Toronto
2. Alberta
3. Queen's
4. McGill
5. UBC

Best Overall

1. Toronto
2. Queen's
3. Alberta
4. McGill
5. UBC

OVERALL RANKING

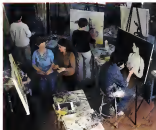
LAST YEAR

STUDENT BODY						CLASSES			FACULTY				FINANCES			LIBRARY				REPUTATION	
Average Ranking Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	No. Of Freshmen (Last Year)	International Graduate	Student Awards	Class Size, 3rd And 4th Year Level	Class Size, 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Awards Per Full-Time Faculty	Acad. Success & Awards Grade	Medical/ Science Grade	Operating Budget	Internships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Scholarships (Percentage Of Budget)	Total Holdings	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenditure	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey
3	4	3	13	13	4	5	11	3	2	2	2	5	2	2	1	1	3	5	1	1	1
2	3	6	11	8	3	3	7	13	1	6	1	2	12	5	2	3	8	3	2	4	5
1	1	1	3	3	2	11	4	15	4	1	6	6	10	1	4	5	2	2	3*	5	2
4	2	2	1*	2	1	4	2	11	8	3	6	7	7	8	8	6	6	10	6	3	4
7	5	6	8	12	12	2	6	2	6	10	12	4	4	4	5*	4	5	8	3*	2	7
8	8	10	5	5	8	7	10	12	7	7	8	1	5	3	3	2	1	8	7	11	3
6	7	5	15	15	5	15	3	4	5	6	3	11	8	7	10	13	11	6	8	10	8
5	6	8	1*	10	6	10	8	5	12	12	11	14	8	10	7	14	13	1	10	7	10
14	13	7	4	9	10*	8	13	7	3	11	5	3	1	8	5*	11	8	13	12	13	14
12	12	4	10	6	6	8	1	6	14	4	4	6	16	11	15	7	15	16	13	8	8
6	6	12	6	4	7	13	15	1	11	8	7	10	11	12	12	10	10	11	14	14	12
13	11	15	7	11	14	14	8	14	8	14	10	6	3	8	8	6	7	14	11	12	8
10*	14	13	14	7	13	1	14	10	15	13	13	12	14	13	14	15	14	4	15	0	11
15	15	11	12	14	10*	12	5	8	10	8	14	13	8	15	13	12	12	12	5	8	15
10*	10	14	8	1	15	6	12	8	13	15	15	15	13	14	11	6	4	7	8	15	13

*INDICATES A TIE Full description of the methodology, page 62

Comprehensive

The *Maclean's* ranking takes a measure of the undergraduate experience at Canadian universities, comparing schools in three peer groupings. The Comprehensive universities are those with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels, including professional degrees.



Reputational Winners

Maclean's surveyed high-school guidance counsellors, university officials, heads of organizations, CEOs and recruiters at corporations across the country.



Highest Quality

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. Victoria
5. York

Most Innovative

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. Victoria
5. York

Leaders of Tomorrow

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. York
5. New Brunswick

Best Overall

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. Victoria
5. York

OVERALL RANKING

LIST
2000

STUDENT BODY						CLASSES			FACULTY				FINANCES		LIBRARY			REPUTATION		
Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 72% Or Higher	Proportion Who Transfer	Out Of Province (Out Year)	International (Students)	Student Awards	Class Size: 1st And 2nd Year Level	Class Size: 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Search For Full-time Faculty	Search Sciences & Humanities Grants	Medical/ Science Grants	Operating Budget	Salaries & Benefits (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenditure	Library Support	Recruitment Survey
2	2	6	6	7	4	6	6	7	3	1	1	2	1	5	10	11	1	6	5	3
1	1	1	6	6	2	7	9*	4	2	3	6	3	5	6	2	4	7	6	7	2
3	4	4	5	4	1	10	11	6	1	2	7	5	8	3	11	5	2	4	1	1
4	3	5	4	6	5	4*	8*	6	5	3	1	4	7	6	3	6	7	10	4	
5	5	2	10	11	7	9	6	1	4*	4	4	4	10	2	1	9	8	9	6	5
6	6	10	7	3	10	4*	2	3	10	6	6	11	3	4	7	2	5	1	8	7
10*	11	3	11	1	11	6	5	2	4*	8	10	7	2	8	3	5	3	2	2	11
6	10	7	3	10	3	11	7	6	6	7	5	6	7	1	4	7	10	5	3	9
10*	7*	0	2	8	8	2	3	10	7	10	2	6	11	10	8	10	9	11	4	8
6	6	6	1	5	6	3	4	5	6	9	11	10	6	11	6	1	11	3	6	6
7	7*	11	6	2	9	1	1	11	11	11	9	9	6	9	5	6	4	10	11	10

*INDICATES A TIE. Full description of the methodology: page A3.

Primarily Undergraduate

The Maclean's ranking takes a measure of the undergraduate experience at Canadian universities, comparing schools in three peer groupings. The Primarily Undergraduate universities are those largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

Reputational Winners

Maclean's surveyed high-school guidance counsellors, university officials, heads of organizations, CEOs and recruiters at corporations across the country.



Students at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S.

Highest Quality

1. Mount Allison
2. Acadia
3. Wilfrid Laurier
4. St. Francis Xavier
5. Ryerson

Most Innovative

1. Acadia
2. Ryerson
3. Wilfrid Laurier
4. Mount Allison
5. Saint Mary's

Leaders of Tomorrow

1. Acadia
2. Ryerson
3. Wilfrid Laurier
4. Mount Allison
5. Lethbridge

Best Overall

1. Acadia
2. Ryerson
3. Wilfrid Laurier
4. Mount Allison
5. St. Francis Xavier

OVERALL RANKING		STUDENT BODY					CLASSES		FACULTY					FINANCES			LIBRARY			REPUTATION	
		Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion With Graduate	Grad. Programs (1st Year)	Student Awards	Class Size: 1st And 2nd Year Level	Class Size: 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Awards Per Full-time Faculty	Social Sciences & Humanities Grants	Medical/Science Grants	Sporting Budget	Non-sports & Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Rankings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenditures	Alumni Support	Reputation Survey
1	Mount Allison	1	2	7	1	1	13	1*	2	6	8	10	4	2	6	18	3	7	3	12	4
2	Acadia	2	3	11	4	2	8	13	17	3	7	6	12	8	13	13	1	13	10	6	1
3	St. Francis Xavier	4	7	2	5	3	3	12	4	7	6*	11	7	11	11	11	7*	5	12	5	5
4	Trinity	18	18	3	13	4	2	14*	11	8	1	4	1	4	3	10	10	18	5	8	8
5	Wilfrid Laurier	3	1	4	18	14*	15*	17	21	5	9*	8	6	20	1	7	15	6	7	11	3
6	Bishop's	7	4	10	2	8	4	9*	15	18	6*	20	20	15	4	1	6	15	1	3	13
7	Windsor	8	14	20	17	6	12	9*	1	14	3*	3	3	13	17	4	20	14	4	6	11
8	Lethbridge	11*	11	13	7	14*	16	11	7	17	2	17	2	7	16	2	7*	16	13	14	7
9	Saint Mary's	10	10	12	8	10*	15	10	8	2	6*	6	5	17	12	9	16	17	18	4	8
10	UNBC	11*	12	N/A	14	10*	17	18	20	1	5	2	16	8	18	16	8	1	2	N/A	12
11	Moncton	13	8	1	10	7	5*	7*	12	16	8*	15	13	10	14	18	5	12	6*	1	18
12	St. Thomas	8*	5	16	3	10	18	16	18	6	9*	7	N/A	18	7	5	4	15	8*	16	14
13	Mount Saint Vincent	5*	6	14	5	17	10	4	14	13	6*	12*	17	14	15	20	13	2	18	15	6
14	Nipissing	17	18	15	21	20	6	7*	13	15*	9*	21	16	3	8	3	12	8	15	2	20
15	Brock	18	18	8	20	18*	15*	7*	10	4	6*	12*	8	21	8	8	16	10	6	17	10
16	Brandon	18	21	17	12	16	7	1*	3	12	9*	5	18	18	21	15	2	21	16	7	21
17	Laurentian	21	20	18	16	8	5*	3	6	10	8	18	11	8	5	17	11	11	14	20	16
18	UPEI	14	15	16	8	5	11	16	18	15*	6*	14	15	1	18	21	14	4	17	18	15
19	Ryerson	15	6	8	18	18	21	20	8	20	6*	18	14	12	10	14	21	8	20	16	2
20	Cape Breton (NSCC)	9	13	8	11	21	1	14*	5	21	9*	1	18	16	20	12	16	20	21	16	18
21	Lakeland	20	17	5	15	16*	14	21	18	11	3*	18	9	5	2	8	17	3	11	13	17

From class size to student services, a complete guide to the facts and figures behind the *Maclean's* rankings

Reading the Rankings



Starline Queen's
scholarship winners Phillip
Mougli (left), Marc Carmichael,
Rick Whelan, Marco Garach
and Kim MacLellan

STUDENT BODY

The quality and dedication of students have an enormous impact on the learning environment. *Maclean's* not only takes two measures of entering grades, but also calculates the success of the student body at winning national awards and at graduating within a reasonable time frame. The university's drawing power from other regions is measured as well.

AVERAGE ENTERING GRADE

Students are ranked by the input of their peers. Here are the average first-year grades of first-year students entering from high school or Quebec's CEGEP system.

	score
1 Queen's	87.7%
2 UBC	86.2%
3 Guelph	86.2%
4 Toronto	85.9%
5 McGill	85.2%
6 Mount Allison	85.2%
7 Simon Fraser	84.7%
8 Dalhousie	84.5%
9 Laval	84%
*10 Waterloo	83.8%
*11 Western	83.8%
12 Victoria	82.8%
13 Alberta	82.7%
14 McMaster	82.4%
15 Acadia	82.2%
16 Wilfrid Laurier	82.2%
*17 Saskatchewan	82%
*18 Sherbrooke	82%
19 York	81.7%
20 Moncton	81.2%
21 Calgary	81%
22 Imperial	80.9%
23 St. Francis Xavier	80.7%
24 Ottawa	80.6%
*25 Mount Saint Vincent	80.4%
*26 St. Thomas	80.4%
27 Regina	80.2%
28 Bishop's	80.1%
29 Windsor	79.7%
30 Nova Brunswick	79.6%
31 Winnipeg	79.4%
32 Cape Breton (CJCE)	79%
33 Saint Mary's	78.8%
*34 Carleton	78.7%
*35 Leoben	78.7%
*36 UBC	78.7%
37 Monash	78.4%
38 UPEI	78.1%
39 Ryerson	77.5%
40 Trent	77.1%
41 Niagara	76.2%
42 Brandon	76.4%
43 Brock	76.2%
*44 Concordia	76%
45 Windsor	76%
46 Lethbridge	75.4%
47 Laurentian	72.8%

PROPORTION WITH 75% OR HIGHER

Maclean's calculates the percentage of first-year students arriving from high school or CEGEP with averages of 75 per cent or higher.

	per cent
1 Queen's	59.8
2 McGill	59.5
3 UBC	59.3
4 Toronto	58.9
5 Guelph	58.5
6 Simon Fraser	58.4
7 Western	58.4
8 Victoria	51.7
9 Dalhousie	48.4
10 Waterloo	48.8
11 Wilfrid Laurier	48.6
12 McMaster	47.4
13 Alberta	46.3
14 York	46.5
15 Laval	43.7
16 Mount Allison	42.5
17 Acadia	42.3
18 Saskatchewan	41.1
19 Calgary	40.2
20 Moncton	39.2
21 Marquette	38.2
*22 St. Francis	38.4
*23 Ottawa	38.4
24 St. Thomas	35.8
25 Mount Saint Vincent	34
26 St. Francis Xavier	33.8
*27 Concordia	30.6
*28 Regina	29.9
29 Sherbrooke	29
30 York	28.7
31 New Brunswick	28
32 Moncton	26.6
33 Carleton	25.6
34 Ryerson	24.1
35 Saint Mary's	23.6
36 Leoben	23.3
37 UPEI	22.9
38 Cape Breton (CJCE)	21.3
39 Winnipeg	20.8
40 UPEI	20
41 Trent	20.8
42 Lethbridge	20.2
43 Niagara	20.2
44 Windsor	20.8
45 Brock	20
46 Lethbridge	19.3
47 Brandon	18.3

PROPORTION WHO GRADUATE

Maclean's measures the percentage of full-time second-year undergraduates who completed their degree within one year of the expected graduation date.

	per cent
1 Moncton	94.4
2 St. Francis Xavier	93.2
3 Queen's	92.6
4 McGill	92.5
6 Toronto	89.9
9 Moncton	88.3
7 Guelph	87.8
8 McMaster	87.2
10 Dalhousie	87.1
11 Ottawa	87
12 UBC	86.7
13 Western	85.8
14 Trent	85.4
15 York	85
16 Wilfrid Laurier	83
17 Windsor	82.4
*18 Alberta	82
*19 Waterloo	82
20 Lakehead	81.7
21 Marquette	81.8
22 York	80.8
23 Simon Fraser	79.5
24 Cape Breton (CJCE)	78.2
25 Mount Allison	77.4
26 Brock	77
27 Sherbrooke	76.8
28 Ryerson	75.5
29 Bishop's	75.2
30 Acadia	73.9
31 Saint Mary's	73.1
*32 Lethbridge	72.6
*33 Saskatchewan	72.6
34 Mount Saint Vincent	71.2
35 Niagara	71.1
36 Carleton	70.1
37 Concordia	70
38 New Brunswick	69.5
39 Memorial	68.1
40 Calgary	66.1
41 Regina	66
42 Laurentian	66.1
43 Brandon	62.3
44 UPEI	58.9
45 St. Thomas	56.8
46 Winnipeg	52.2
47 UNESC*	14.4

UNESC opened in 1991. It accepted two reporting institutions for its inaugural year; this measure tracks the path of second-year students and graduation. For further facts and facts, please see the reporting. Its overall score is calculated on the remaining institutions.

*INDICATES A TIE. Full description of the methodology, page 82



Out-of-province attractions: two students taking a study break at Yorkville University in Halifax.

INTERNATIONAL (GRADUATE)

Medical Doctoral

1. Simon Fraser	21
2. McGill	21.9
3. Queen's	21.9
4. Laval	20.6
5. Alberta	19.6
6. UBC	19.3
7. Sherbrooke	17.3
8. Montreal	17.1
9. Ottawa	15.7
10. Dalhousie	15.1
11. Calgary	13.8
12. Western	12.3
13. Toronto	11.9
14. Waterloo	11
15. McMaster	9.8

Percentage of graduate students from abroad

Comprehensive

1. Windsor	19.5
2. Regina	19.4
3. Memorial	19
4. Kingston	15.8
5. Victoria	15.4
6. Simon Fraser	14.7
7. Concordia	13.8
8. Carleton	13.3
9. York	12.9
10. York	12.8

Medical Doctoral

1. McGill	8.1
2. Queen's	7.4
3. UBC	7.2
4. Toronto	6.8
5. Dalhousie	6.4
6. Laval	5.9
7. Alberta	5.2
8. Montreal	4.9
9. Ottawa	4.5
10. Western	4.2
11. Sherbrooke	3.7
12. Calgary	3.4
13. Saskatchewan	2.1

Comprehensive

1. Waterloo	6.8
2. Queen's	5.4
3. Carleton	4.8
4. Simon Fraser	4.7
5. Victoria	4.6
6. New Brunswick	4
7. York	3.3
8. Concordia	3
9. Ryerson	2.4
10. Memorial	2
11. Windsor	1.5

Medical Doctoral

1. Dalhousie	25.7
2. McGill	25.7
3. Queen's	24.4
4. Ottawa	19.9
5. Alberta	17.2
6. Laval	11.6
7. Calgary	9.8
8. Saskatchewan	8.6
9. Western	8
10. Waterloo	7.5
11. UBC	7.1
12. Windsor	6.1
13. Toronto	4
14. Sherbrooke	3
15. McMaster	2.2

Comprehensive

1. New Brunswick	18.6
2. Concordia	15.1
3. Carleton	12.8
4. Victoria	10.7
5. Waterloo	9.4
6. Simon Fraser	7.2
7. Memorial	6.6
8. Regina	3.6
9. York	2.8
10. York	2
11. Windsor	1.7

STUDENT AWARDS

The five-year tally of the number of students, per 1,000, who have won national awards

Primary Undergraduate

1. Mount Allison	4.1
2. Acadia	3.9
3. St. Francis Xavier	3.8
4. Trent	2.7
5. UPEI	2.6
6. Winnipeg	2.1
7. Moncton	1.9
8. Bishop's	1.8
9. Laurier	1.5
10. Lakehead	1.4
11. UNBC	1.4
12. Saint Mary's	1.4
13. Uthmaniyah	1.3
14. Wilfrid Laurier	1.3
15. Brandon	1.1
16. Mount Saint Vincent	0.7
17. Ryerson	0.5
18. St. Thomas	0.2
19. Niagara	0.2
20. Cape Breton (UCCB)	0.1

OUT OF PROVINCE (FIRST YEAR)

Percentage of students from other provinces

Primary Undergraduate

1. Mount Allison	40.2
2. Bishop's	35.9
3. St. Francis Xavier	24.6
4. Acadia	20
5. St. Francis Xavier	27.7
6. UPEI	15.5
7. Lakehead	14.8
8. Saint Mary's	13.3
9. Mount Saint Vincent	12.5
10. Brandon	8.8
11. Cape Breton (UCCB)	8.6
12. Brandon	7
13. Trent	6.4
14. UNBC	6.3
15. Lakehead	6
16. Ryerson	3.8
17. Winnipeg	3.8
18. Laurier	3.6
19. Wilfrid Laurier	3.2
20. York	3.2
21. Niagara	3.1

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CLASSES

Percentage of classes, grouped by size,
at first- and second-year level

Medical Doctoral

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-500	over 500
1 Stanford	46.58	28.98	20.82	2.76	none	none
2 Western	47.17	27.86	16.62	6.01	6.87	0.12
3 USC	38.62	24.1	12.39	12.99	0.99	none
4 McGill	32.1	18.7	14.72	18.46	2.72	0.31
5 Toronto	30.96	15.73	15.75	18.24	2.61	9.37
6 Brown	18.47	28.89	21.59	11.33	6.82	none
7 Alberta	38.49	28.46	17.4	13.49	1.96	none
8 Saskatchewan	34.76	32.15	22.96	9.60	1.67	none
9 Montreal	34.8	24.74	34.89	5.84	0.37	none
10 Dalhousie	35.13	27.94	35.21	18.49	none	0.19
11 Queens	34.18	18.29	22.31	14.81	2.84	none
12 Manitoba	31.96	25.64	25.41	15.17	0.58	none
13 Laval	31.93	24.94	28.32	11.4	0.82	none
14 Calgary	28.29	29.6	36.35	13.88	1.2	none
15 McMaster	21.94	30.1	18.48	27.62	3.86	none

Comprehensive

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-500	over 500
1 Regis	51.41	25.74	12.79	5.52	0.58	none
2 Concordia	37.34	37.46	22.62	2.68	none	none
3 New Brunswick	36.12	34.93	21.37	7.13	6.65	none
4 Memorial	28.99	48.87	25.15	2.79	6.84	none
5 Victoria	28.16	36.45	18.41	5.63	1.34	none
6 Simon Fraser	48.17	17.33	14.54	16.68	3.87	none
7 George	34.79	31.02	13.39	24.1	4.37	none
8 Newbury	31.25	28.97	29.94	20.38	2.89	none
9 York	35.91	25.84	18.94	20.42	3.35	6.87
10 Waterloo	26.46	34.42	28.92	17.17	2.36	6.81
11 Carleton	24.74	24.74	33.02	24.36	2.16	none

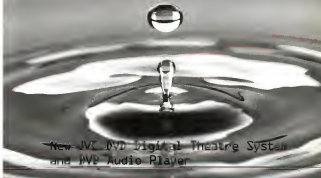
Creative settings: seminars at the University of Regina

For undergraduates, the classroom is the front line of learning. Because tenure is a significant measure of a faculty member's worth, Muchison measures the commitment of universities to placing tenured and tenure-stream professors at the head of first-year classes. In addition, the magazine takes into account the entire range of classes, placing them in six groups of ascending size and awarding points for the number of classes in each group six points for each class in the smallest group, five for each in the next smallest and so on. The total points are divided by the number of classes to create a final score for each school.

Primarily Undergraduate

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-500	over 500
1 Dept. Boston (JUCS)	48.94	25.82	6.43	1.51	none	none
2 Trent	74.58	9.11	9.98	9.72	0.21	0.42
3 St. Francis Xavier	62.62	24.64	26.58	1.85	none	none
4 Bishop's	58.25	23.79	11.3	0.96	none	none
*5 Laurier	50.38	18.64	20.95	3.04	none	none
*6 Moncton	47.77	30.39	30.71	5.83	none	none
7 Brandon	56.68	28.8	26.37	1.48	none	none
8 Niagara	55.29	28.47	11.65	3.25	none	none
9 Acadia	42.39	45.09	30.54	1.66	none	none
10 Mount Saint Vincent	45.71	42.45	34.89	6.96	none	none
11 UPR	47.6	32.35	17.82	2.82	0.44	none
12 Waterloo	38.72	44.6	34.95	6.92	none	none
13 Mount Allison	51.02	22.78	18.14	6.96	none	none
14 Lakehead	50.96	25.87	17.6	6.1	6.28	none
15 Saint Mary's	48.62	27.66	19.55	2.97	none	none
16 Laurier	42.74	32.17	15.71	7.34	none	none
17 UNBC	44.3	26.58	18.48	12.98	none	none
18 St. Thomas	33.5	36	28.6	none	none	none
*19 Brock	42.7	29.19	14.32	10.89	3.89	none
*20 Wilfrid Laurier	44.29	28.96	28.42	7.9	6.48	none
22 Ryerson	28.74	43.39	19.2	7.48	6.12	none

Sound so clear
you can see it!



New JVC DVD Digital Theatre System and DVD Audio Player

JVC introduces the style and standard in digital home theatre for the 21st century. This THA10 DVD digital theatre system offers ease, design and spectacular image and sound quality in one futuristic, all-inclusive package.

The low-profile centre unit combines a DVD Video, CD player, Dolby Digital/DTS surround decoder, and an AM/FM tuner. Push-one, fit anywhere satellite speakers expand your virtual surround sound experience. And, the THA10 makes DVD super quality simpler than ever – the system is easy to set up, the package is compact, and all connections are one touch.

Listen to sparkling highs with no trace of hiss, and natural bass with a sense of definition never before possible until now. JVC introduces the new XV-DT21BK DVD Audio player. DVD Audio is a

New Global Standard for Next-Generation Audio (co-developed by JVC) and far exceeds CD quality sound. In fact, its specs and performance are sensational. Experience the highest quality sound from your home theatre system with JVC's Audio Player and Progressive Scan Video Output for flinche, high-resolution images from your movies.



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Percentage of classes, grouped by size,
at third- and fourth-year level

Medical Doctoral

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-500	over 500
1. Montreal	82.55	9.22	9.12	0.74	none	none
2. McGill	82.4	9.69	9.17	1.73	none	none
3. McMaster	79.91	12.28	8.38	2.52	0.40	none
4. Queen's	77.76	14.22	5.30	2.40	0.1	none
5. Manitoba	75.84	14.10	9.72	3.52	none	none
6. Calgary	73.32	13.45	1.30	0.70	none	none
7. UBC	70.48	13.34	8.25	3	none	none
8. Dalhousie	69.49	20.48	6.00	0.55	none	none
9. Western	71.65	14.22	30.87	3.76	none	none
10. Alberta	71.76	14.47	9.08	2.65	9.55	none
11. Toronto	68.61	19.94	30.61	3.1	5.22	0.00
12. Saskatchewan	64.57	24.29	9.12	1.42	none	none
13. Ottawa	62.74	23.18	31.13	6.67	none	none
14. Sherbrooke	58.66	32.12	36.79	6.00	none	none
15. Laval	56.42	22.12	36.89	4.17	none	none

Comprehensive

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-500	over 500
1. Freiburg	77.35	21.71	4.93	none	none	none
2. Montreal	66.57	23.65	9.95	8.79	0.34	none
3. Concordia	67.27	27.03	9.94	6.36	none	none
4. New Brunswick	66.39	26.21	7.99	9.75	none	none
5. Waterloo	66.89	22.3	36.12	3.1	none	none
6. Simon Fraser	64.92	22.41	31.08	1.94	none	none
7. Carleton	64.25	23.31	36.35	3.95	none	none
8. York	62.68	24.85	30.48	2.26	9.57	none
*9. Guilford	64.37	21.34	5.99	3.46	3.35	none
10. Victoria	57.6	30.40	30.94	6.87	none	none
11. Windsor	42.48	21.89	11.62	4.21	none	0.41

Primarily Undergraduate

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-500	over 500
*1. Brandon	88.88	5.14	6.50	0.81	none	none
*2. Mount Allison	92.14	10.1	0.79	none	none	none
3. Laurentian	88.52	10.34	1.15	none	none	none
4. Mount Saint Vincent	96.40	14.48	none	none	none	none
*5. Bishop's	83.84	16.38	none	none	none	none
*15. Winnipeg	85.68	13.12	1.42	none	none	none
*7. Brock	83.7	13.50	3.34	3.34	none	none
*17. Marquette	81.32	17.02	1.80	none	none	none
*12. Nipissing	71.84	18.97	2.80	none	none	none
16. Saint Mary's	70.9	12.14	5.95	none	none	none
13. Lethbridge	64.42	15.42	3.1	none	none	none
12. St. Francis Xavier	70.44	37.5	3.87	none	none	none
13. Acadia	76.39	21.55	none	6.48	none	none
*14. Cape Breton (UNBC)	73.29	21.76	1.50	none	none	none
*14. Trent	80.11	18.77	6.93	0.15	none	none
17. UPEI	77.36	17.26	4.75	0.34	none	none
17. Wilfrid Laurier	72.55	14.29	2.25	none	none	none
18. UNBC	74.47	19.57	9.50	6.43	none	none
19. St. Thomas	68.7	19.13	12.17	none	none	none
20. Ryerson	60.32	31.5	7.61	1.17	none	none
21. Lakehead	55.58	35.99	7.42	1.42	none	none



Teaching excellence: award-winning English and women's studies professor Keith Louise Fulton with literature students at the University of Winnipeg

CLASSES TAUGHT BY
TENURED FACULTY

Each row indicates the percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured or tenure-track professors

Medical Doctoral

	1-25
1. UVA	79.3
2. Western	73.6
3. Toronto	68.8
4. McMaster	64.4
5. Dalhousie	63.5
6. Manitoba	62
7. Ottawa	61.6
8. Saskatchewan	58.3
9. Montreal	48.5
10. Dalhousie	47.5
11. McGill	46.7
12. Alberta	43.3
13. UBC	40.6
14. Calgary	38.5
15. Queen's	28.5

Primarily Undergraduate

	1-25
1. Winnipeg	64.9
2. Mount Allison	62.3
3. Brandon	75.2
4. St. Francis Xavier	70.9
5. Cape Breton (UNBC)	70.8
6. Laurentian	60.8
7. Lethbridge	64.3
8. Saint Mary's	65.9
9. Papez	66.3
10. Brock	64.7
11. Trent	63.7
12. Nipissing	62.4
13. Nipissing	62.4
14. Mount Saint Vincent	60.2
15. Bishop's	58.9
16. Lakehead	58.9
17. Acadia	57.9
18. St. Thomas	55.3
19. UPEI	54.1
20. UNBC	43.4
21. Wilfrid Laurier	43.7

Comprehensive

	1-25
1. Iowa	84.3
2. Windsor	71.2
3. Montreal	67.3
4. Georgia	56.5
5. New Brunswick	54.5
6. Waterloo	50.3
7. Simon Fraser	46.7
8. Carleton	44.9
9. Kansas	40.0
10. Concordia	40.2
11. Regina	36



Image quality
can be a stretch...

New JVC I-Art Real Flat TV +TV/VCR Combo

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For additional convenience, JVC's Real Flat technology is also available in a 20" TV/VCR combo with MTS stereo and 4 Head HiFi VCR. I-Art Real Flat TV from JVC. Let the show begin!



TV-20F042

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FACULTY

The culture of the faculty is vital to the students' own development. Macdon's calculates the percentage of faculty with a PhD. It also measures their success at winning national awards and peer-allocated grants from the three main federal granting agencies, as well as from the Canada Council.



Head of the class commerce professor Dae Skarlski at the University of British Columbia

FACULTY WITH PhDs

Macdon's measures the percentage of full-time faculty with a PhD.

Medical Doctoral

1	UBC	98.3
2	Toronto	97.3
3	Ottawa	96.6
4	Queen's	96.5
5	McMaster	96.2
6	Western	96
7	Alberta	94.2
8	Calgary	94.1
9	McGill	93.9
10	Manitoba	93.8
11	Laval	93.3
12	Saskatoon	91.2
13	Saskatchewan	90.3
14	Montreal	90
15	Sherridon	88.6

Comprehensive

1	Victoria	98.4
2	Quebec	96.1
3	Simon Fraser	94.7
4	Windsor	94.6
5	York	93.6
6	Victoria	93.1
7	Concordia	91
8	Carleton	89.9
9	New Brunswick	86
10	Manitoba	84.8
11	Regina	72.4

Primarily Undergraduate

1	UBC	98.3
2	Saint Mary's	92.4
3	Aurora	90.1
4	Brack	90.6
5	Wilfrid Laurier	90.2
6	St. Thomas	89
7	St. Francis Xavier	88.5
8	Mount Allison	88.8
9	York	88.3
10	Laurentian	85.3
11	Lakeland	84.3
12	Brandon	82.7
13	Mount Saint Vincent	82.5
14	Winnipeg	82.2
15	Nipissing	76.7
16	LPIS	76.7
17	Ladysburg	76.3
18	Bishops	72.6
19	Moncton	66.4
20	Plymouth	58.3
21	Cape Breton (UNB)	49.4

FACULTY AWARDS

The five-year tally of the number of full-time professors, per 1,000, who have won national awards.

Medical Doctoral

1	Queen's	9.4
2	Toronto	9.1
3	McGill	8.6
4	Interpict	8.3
5	UBC	8.2
6	McMaster	7.8
7	Alberta	5.5
8	Laval	5.6
9	Manitoba	4.9
10	Western	4.1
11	Ottawa	4
12	Dalhousie	3.8
13	Sherridon	3.2
14	Calgary	3.1
15	Saskatchewan	3

Comprehensive

1	Simon Fraser	6.3
2	Waterloo	5.7
3	Quebec	4.5
4	York	4.3
5	Victoria	3.3
6	Manitoba	1.5
7	Carleton	1.8
8	Windsor	1.1
9	New Brunswick	1
10	Concordia	0.8
11	Regina	0.5

Primarily Undergraduate

1	York	9.7
2	Ladysburg	3.5
3	Lakeland	2.5
4	Winnipeg	2.5
5	UNBC	1.7
6	Mount Allison	1.6
7	Acadia	1.1
8	Laurentian	0.6
9	Bishops	none
10	Brandon	none
11	Brack	none
12	Cape Breton (UNB)	none
13	Moncton	none
14	Mount Saint Vincent	none
15	Nipissing	none
16	LPIS	none
17	Plymouth	none
18	St. Francis Xavier	none
19	Saint Mary's	none
20	St. Thomas	none
21	Wilfrid Laurier	none

At first glance she seems small, but when you hold her, she is the greatest one of all.

New Progressive 1000 MiniDV Digital Video Camera

Experience the performance of JVC's newest baby, the GR-DVM90. Built around JVC's exclusive Progressive 1000 technology, this versatile digital video camera records stunning high quality digital video and a whole lot more. First, it comes with a selection of digital sound effects (MP3) that you can insert in your videos. There is also a handy "Video Clip" function that lets you create interesting video clips. You can even use it as a still camera or shoot motion video and still pictures simultaneously.

Slim, compact, and ready to go anytime, anywhere, it includes all the top-notch creative features you would expect from JVC.

Further explore all that JVC's digital still camera technology can do for you. The GC-QX3HS with its 6 Megapixel* Pro-Sil and HDV 1080i resolution output lets you convert all your old negatives and slides into pristine, preserved digital



stills - ready to be added to your e-mail archives. JVC opens up the world in digital camera creativity.

*Calculated from 1.5 megapixel CCD using full frame, 100% crop.



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GR-DVM90

IT WAS A SIMPLER TIME
YOU EITHER LIVED OR DIED



NO RUNNING
WATER
NO
ELECTRICITY
SURVIVAL
IN THE 1870S



365 DAYS
ON THE MANITOBA PRAIRIE

BLISTERING
SUN
RELENTLESS
MOSQUITOES
-40°C WINTER

FIND OUT IF THESE FOUR PEOPLE HAVE WHAT IT TAKES TO SURVIVE WITH ONLY THE
RESOURCES OF THE 1870S. THESE TWO COUPLES MUST BUILD SHELTER, RAISE LIVESTOCK,
GROW CROPS AND SURVIVE THE HARSH MANITOBA WINTER - AS WELL AS EACH OTHER.

PIONEER QUEST

A YEAR IN THE REAL WEST

WORLD TELEVISION PREMIERE

NOVEMBER 19
AT 9 O'CLOCK PM ET/PT

HISTORY
TELEVISION

NOVEMBER 19
AT 9 O'CLOCK PM ET/PT

Winning faculty:
University of Alberta
engineering professor
Suzanne Krutts



SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES GRANTS

Below are the average size and number of peer-reviewed research grants from both the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Canada Council. The size of grants is listed per eligible full-time faculty member; the number of grants is per 100 eligible full-time faculty members. The ranking reflects a weighted average of the two.

Medical Doctoral			Primarily Undergraduate				
1	UBC	\$16,091	21.89	1	Capo Rosso (RUCS)	\$6,251	21.95
2	Toronto	8,287	41.71	2	UWIC	3,845	21.93
3	McMaster	6,175	27.84	3	Winnipeg	3,869	29.53
4	Montreal	4,953	30.3	4	Trent	3,464	17.40
5	Officer	4,855	29.04	5	Durham	4,892	6.99
6	McGill	4,582	29.46	6	Wildwood	3,034	11.20
7	Ucal	4,784	28.40	7	St. Thomas	4,236	18.80
8	Alberta	4,646	28.83	8	St. Mary's	2,951	11.81
9	Queen's	5,444	27.47	9	Acadia	2,365	9.98
10	Calgary	4,785	15.37	10	Mount Allison	1,440	11.49
11	Dalhousie	3,889	24.31	11	St. Francis Xavier	1,468	18.28
12	Western	4,259	24.62	12	St. Bede	1,019	9.96
13	Shedden	3,851	14.53	13	Mount Saint Vincent	1,029	9.9
14	Manitoba	2,530	19.43	14	UPR	885	9.9
15	Saskatchewan	1,864	8.51	15	Manitoba	8,672	2.25
Comprehensive				16	Lakehead	725	9
1	Simon Fraser	36,399	28.53	17	Lebanon	730	2.74
2	Carleton	4,911	24.14	18	Plymouth	426	2.74
3	Victoria	4,541	18.71	19	Lower Main	306	2.57
4	York	4,861	16.89	20	Shedden	266	2.94
5	Carleton	4,523	23.99	21	Rejoice	266	2.94
6	Guelph	3,076	19.94	22	Rejoice	266	2.94
7	Waterloo	3,558	16.47	23	Rejoice	266	2.94
8	Montréal	3,230	12.82	24	Rejoice	266	2.94
9	Regina	3,113	7.22	25	Rejoice	266	2.94
10	Windsor	3,128	6.11				
11	New Brunswick	1,130	6.1				

MEDICAL/SCIENCE GRANTS

Here are the average size and number of peer-reviewed research grants from both the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Medical Research Council—now incorporated into the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. The size of grants is listed per eligible full-time faculty member; the number of grants is per 100 eligible full-time faculty members. The ranking reflects a weighted average of the two.

Medical Doctoral			Primarily Undergraduate		
1	Alberta	\$11,314 149.37	1	St. Bede	\$38,943 13.84
2	UBC	34,769 140.3	2	Lebanon	28,422 18.42
3	Officer	39,889 142.36	3	Winnipeg	13,123 18.46
4	Victoria	35,119 130.76	4	Mount Allison	15,233 14.71
5	Toronto	47,543 135.34	5	St. Mary's	14,632 13
6	Queens	40,106 134.61	6	Brack	15,244 15.41
7	McGill	40,544 130.53	7	St. Francis Xavier	14,475 17.36
8	Montreal	35,484 118.22	8	Wildwood	14,818 16.94
9	Calgary	34,486 115.12	9	Lakehead	12,848 15.40
10	Ucal	40,644 108.7	10	UPR	11,294 15.33
11	McMaster	38,882 105.63	11	Laurier	14,434 15.18
12	Shedden	38,710 104.94	12	Acadia	10,516 14.31
13	Manitoba	34,152 103.08	13	Moncton	9,232 12.40
14	Dalhousie	32,877 101.82	14	Plymouth	9,880 12.44
15	Saskatchewan	22,265 117.72	15	UPR	6,212 26.81
Comprehensive					
1	Victoria	\$44,544 154.54	16	Carleton	4,448 15.06
2	Simon Fraser	38,118 129.77	17	Mount Saint Vincent	3,344 18.18
3	Guelph	35,813 126.48	18	Cape Breton	2,416 14.29
4	York	46,341 124.85	19	Rejoice	840 9.90
5	Wentworth	36,795 109	20	Shedden	1,283 8.29
6	Concordia	41,004 107.81	21	St. Bede	N/A N/A
7	Windsor	22,572 81.24	22	St. Bede	N/A N/A
8	Regina	18,309 68.84	23	St. Bede	N/A N/A
9	New Brunswick	28,377 90.45	24	St. Bede	N/A N/A
10	Manitoba	28,377 90.45	25	St. Bede	N/A N/A



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challenge minds
change worlds

The financial resources at a university's disposal determine its ability to provide students with many valuable opportunities. *Maclean's* measures the size of the operating budget per weighted full-time-equivalent student, as well as the percentage of the budget devoted to student services and to scholarships and bursaries.



Scholarship winners Solly Heath (left), Joe-Daniel O'Neil, Hannah Souter and Lousie Yace at Wilfrid Laurier.

Medical Doctoral

1	Quebec	8,891
2	UBC	8,817
3	Alberta	4,770
4	Queens	4,686
5	Ottawa	4,682
6	Western	4,682
7	Dalhousie	4,412
8	Calgary	3,886
9	McGill	3,854
10	McMaster	3,317
11	Saskatchewan	3,288
12	Laval	3,311
13	Manitoba	3,219
14	Brunswick	3,167
15	Montréal	2,418

STUDENT SERVICES

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to student services

Primarily Undergraduate

1	Brandeis	11.79
2	Lafayette	10.10
3	Yale	9.26
4	Wesleyan	9.08
5	St. Thomas	8.75
6	Brink	8.68
7	Wilfrid Laurier	8.54
8	Lakehead	8.05
9	St. Mary's	8.7
10	York	8.68

Comprehensive

1	Yale	8.50
2	Georgetown	8.26
3	Windsor	8.0
4	Carleton	7.34
5	Regina	7.15
6	Victoria	7.38
7	Manitoba	6.7
8	Concordia	6.62
9	New Brunswick	6.62
10	Simon Fraser	6.41
11	Western	6.39

Medical Doctoral

1	Ottawa	3,615
2	Toronto	3,557
3	Calgary	3,521
4	Western	3,383
5	Alberta	3,349
6	Dalhousie	3,182
7	McGill	3,194
8	McMaster	3,438
9	Montréal	3,186
10	Queens	3,081
11	Laval	3,019
12	UBC	4,426
13	Saskatchewan	3,709
14	Brunswick	3,382
15	Montréal	3,313

Comprehensive

1	Simon Fraser	54,282
2	Windsor	7,656
3	Manitoba	7,614
4	Victoria	7,656
5	Georgetown	7,329
6	Regina	7,317
7	Carleton	7,346
8	Windsor	7,679
9	New Brunswick	6,500
10	York	6,724
11	Concordia	6,697

OPERATING BUDGET

These figures show the size of operating expenditures per weighted full-time-equivalent student.

Primarily Undergraduate

1	UPC	54,424
2	Mount Allison	6,448
3	Windsor	7,876
4	York	7,526
5	Lakehead	7,543
6	Laurier	7,416
7	Lafayette	7,389
8	Acadia	6,996
9	UBC	6,879
10	Montréal	6,548
11	St. Francis Xavier	6,628
12	Regina	6,426
13	Windsor	6,420
14	Mount Saint Vincent	6,696
15	Georgetown	6,677
16	St. Thomas	6,621
17	St. Mary's	6,591
18	Branson	5,574
19	Cape Breton (UNB)	5,493
20	Wilfrid Laurier	4,901
21	York	4,588

Medical Doctoral

1	Queens	12.8
2	Toronto	11.09
3	Alberta	10.66
4	Nelson	5.54
5	UBC	5.82
6	McGill	5.79
7	McMaster	5.31
8	Ottawa	7.52
9	Calgary	7.37
10	Dalhousie	7.33
11	Manitoba	7.00
12	Laval	6.92
13	St. Thomas	6.82
14	Saskatchewan	6.1
15	Montréal	6.62

SCHOLARSHIPS & BURSARIES

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to scholarships and bursaries

Primarily Undergraduate

1	Wilfrid Laurier	7.23
2	Lafayette	7.06
3	York	6.91
4	Georgetown	6.67
5	Laurier	6.65
6	Brink	6.46
7	St. Thomas	6.3
8	Windsor	6.68
9	Mount Allison	6.65
10	Regina	6.73
11	St. Francis Xavier	6.72
12	St. Mary's	6.32
13	Acadia	6.68
14	Montréal	6.75
15	Mount Saint Vincent	6.7
16	Lafayette	6.8
17	Windsor	6.4
18	UPC	6.02
19	UBC	5.94
20	Cape Breton (UNB)	5.32
21	Concordia	5.18

Comprehensive

1	Concordia	8.07
2	York	7.41
3	Windsor	7.72
4	Manitoba	6.08
5	Simon Fraser	5.92
6	Georgetown	6.61
7	Victoria	6.75
8	Windsor	6.67
9	Regina	5.90
10	Concordia	4.93
11	New Brunswick	2.63

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*Certain conditions apply

www.aimfunds.ca

The library is the heart of many campuses. Maclean's measures the commitment to library funding, as well as the collection's size and currency.



Photo: © Alan Tanaka

HOLDINGS PER STUDENT

Medical/Dental

1	Alberta	363
2	Queens	321
3	Toronto	304
4	Saskatchewan	277
5	Proton	264
6	USC	262
7	Calgary	258
8	Shaw	252
9	McGill	205
10	UW	196
11	McMaster	183
12	Manitoba	176
13	Shedden	167
14	Shedden	135
15	Manitoba	138

These figures show the number of volumes in all campus libraries, divided by the number of full-time equivalent students.

Primarily Undergraduate

1	Acadia	394
2	Simon Fraser	363
3	Mount Allison	333
4	St. Thomas	323
5	Wilfrid Laurier	308
6	UWIC	292
7	Lethbridge	234
8	St. Francis Xavier	234
9	Edmonton	226
10	York	220
11	Laurier	215
12	Windsor	205

Comprehensive

1	New Brunswick	423
2	Manitoba	363
3	Victoria	312
4	Guelph	238
5	Windsor	236
6	Regina	223
7	Carleton	214
8	Waterloo	179
9	York	167
10	Concordia	160
11	Simon Fraser	146

TOTAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS

Medical/Dental

1	Toronto	13,376
2	Alberta	9,451
3	UIC	7,877
4	Windsor	6,864
5	Queen's	5,253
6	Calgary	4,763
7	Manitoba	4,738
8	McGill	4,563
9	Saskatchewan	4,200
10	UW	4,152
11	Ottawa	3,020
12	Manitoba	2,647
13	Manitoba	2,644
14	Calgary	2,643
15	Shedden	2,636

Bookends: students (left) at University of Toronto's Mark Taper Library

ACQUISITIONS

Medical/Dental

1	Dalhousie	48.34
2	Queen's	47.66
3	UIC	47
4	Shedden	46.29
5	Shedden	46.46
6	McGill	42.29
7	Shedden	42.7
8	Alberta	42.42
9	Windsor	42.36
10	McGill	42.29
11	UW	38.28
12	Manitoba	37.62
13	Dalhousie	36.66
14	Calgary	35.05
15	Manitoba	35.31

Comprehensive

1	Simon Fraser	44.39
2	Waterloo	42.05
3	Windsor	42.23
4	Regina	42.6
5	Manitoba	41.3
6	Victoria	38.4
7	Guelph	36.14
8	York	36.06
9	Concordia	36.43
10	Carleton	36.44
11	New Brunswick	36.56

EXPENSES

A measure of financial commitment, this indicator shows the percentage of the university budget devoted to maintaining library services.

Medical/Dental

1	Toronto	18.29
2	UIC	9.47
3	Queen's	7.8
4	Windsor	7.8
5	Manitoba	6.35
6	Saskatchewan	6.07
7	Alberta	6.06
8	McGill	6.04
9	McGill	6.79
10	Dalhousie	6.10
11	Calgary	6.10
12	Ottawa	6.10
13	Manitoba	6.26
14	UW	6.06
15	Shedden	6.06

Comprehensive

1	Manitoba	7.22
2	Windsor	6.10
3	New Brunswick	6.10
4	Victoria	6.10
5	Carleton	6.10
6	Simon Fraser	6.10
7	Waterloo	6.10
8	Guelph	6.10
9	York	6.10
10	Regina	6.10
11	Concordia	6.10

Primarily Undergraduate

1	Bishop's	9.42
2	UIC	3.94
3	Mount Allison	3.94
4	Winnipeg	6.06
5	Trinity	6.10
6	Book	6.10
7	Wilfrid Laurier	6.10
8	Windsor	6.10
9	St. Thomas	6.10
10	Acadia	6.10
11	Lethbridge	6.10
12	St. Francis Xavier	6.10
13	Lethbridge	6.10
14	Laurier	6.10
15	Winnipeg	6.10



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Financial Planning

Undergraduate fees, from the least expensive to the most

Who charges the most for a basic undergraduate education in Canada? Tuition has more than doubled since the early 1990s, and varies enormously across the country. This year, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island joined British Columbia and Quebec in disallowing increases in tuition (although the freeze in Quebec does not apply to out-of-province students). Meanwhile, the Manitoba government awarded students a 10-per-cent rebate on tuition. Elsewhere,

the costs continued to mount with Nova Scotia leading the pack, raising fees 7.5 per cent over the previous year.

McGill's tuition rivals the universities with a student's pocketbook in mind. All fees are for undergraduate arts and science programs as of September 2000. The names of several universities appear twice on this list. Quebec institutions where out-of-province fees apply, and schools that charge different fees for arts and science programs.

University	Tuition	Compulsory auxiliary fees	Total
Laval (Quebec students)	\$1,658	\$162	\$1,820
Shenbrooke (Quebec students)	\$1,658	\$242	\$1,900
Montreal (Quebec students)	\$1,839.30	\$217	\$2,056.30
Bishop's (Quebec students)	\$1,968	\$427	\$2,395
Carleton (Quebec students)	\$1,968	\$582	\$2,550
UBC	\$2,295	\$170.75	\$2,465.75
Simon Fraser	\$2,350	\$207	\$2,557
Victoria	\$2,265	\$265	\$2,530
UNBC	\$2,257.50	\$282.50	\$2,539.50
Windsor (USA)	\$2,790.40	none	\$2,790.40
McGill (out-of-province students)	\$1,998.30	\$1,132.63	\$3,130.93
Brandon (Ontario)	\$2,964.60	\$185.34	\$3,149.94
Brescia (USA)	\$2,973.70	\$185.34	\$3,159.04
St. Thomas (Ontario)	\$3,080	\$108	\$3,188
Windsor (Quebec)	\$3,209.80	none	\$3,209.80
Marquette (USA)	\$3,307	\$151	\$3,458
Saskatchewan	\$3,210	\$125.52	\$3,335.52
Manitoba	\$3,245	\$145	\$3,390
Shenbrooke (out-of-province students)	\$3,168.40	\$262	\$3,430.40
Regina	\$3,280	\$270	\$3,550
Laval (out-of-province students)	\$3,438	\$162	\$3,600
Montreal (Ontario)	\$3,455	\$173	\$3,628
Montréal	\$3,300	\$352	\$3,652
Montréal (out-of-province students)	\$3,609.30	\$217	\$3,826.30
UPR	\$3,480	\$366	\$3,846
New Brunswick	\$3,635	\$303	\$3,938
Calgary	\$3,834	\$213.60	\$4,047.60
Lethbridge	\$3,470	\$641.96	\$4,111.96

University	Tuition	Compulsory auxiliary fees	Total
Brock	\$3,874	\$305	\$4,179
Alberta	\$3,770.40	\$425.48	\$4,195.88
Windsor	\$3,920	\$311.95	\$4,231.95
Nipissing	\$3,720	\$521	\$4,241
Laurentian	\$3,951	\$330	\$4,281
Concordia (out-of-province students)	\$3,708	\$582	\$4,290
Ottawa	\$4,174	\$144	\$4,318
Mount Saint Vincent	\$4,110	\$233.55	\$4,343.55
Queen's	\$3,951	\$393.67	\$4,344.67
Lakeland	\$3,910	\$435	\$4,345
McMaster	\$3,830.70	\$514	\$4,344.70
York	\$3,951	\$430.50	\$4,381.50
Cape Breton (USA)	\$4,070	\$325	\$4,395
Carleton (out-of-province students)	\$3,910	\$511	\$4,421
Trinity	\$3,951	\$722.30	\$4,673.30
Wilfrid Laurier	\$3,951	\$458.85	\$4,409.85
Windsor	\$3,951	\$513.24	\$4,464.24
Guelph	\$3,858	\$640	\$4,498
Ryerson	\$3,950	\$551	\$4,501
Brescia (USA)	\$4,020.35	\$488.39	\$4,508.74
Osborneville (USA)	\$4,320	\$230	\$4,550
Mount Allison	\$4,390	\$184	\$4,574
St. Francis Xavier	\$4,370	\$241	\$4,611
Saint Mary's (USA)	\$4,420	\$210	\$4,630
Toronto	\$3,951	\$719	\$4,670
Waterloo	\$4,270	\$408	\$4,678
Saint Mary's (Ontario)	\$4,520	\$210	\$4,730
McGill (out-of-province students)	\$3,708.30	\$1,132.63	\$4,840.93
Bathurst (Ontario)	\$5,070	\$230	\$5,300
Acadia	\$5,805	\$147	\$5,952



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Shopping for Scholarships

By John Schofield

The notion still scares Michael Groves: measure student loans, multiplying by the estimate and drowning him in red ink. It's a fair shot: estimates thousands of Canadian students every year. But so far, the second-year math and physics co-op student at the University of British Columbia has escaped the demons of debt. His secret? A strong portfolio of scholarships. With help from his mother, Kathy, a registered nurse and the single parent of three sons, Groves spent months last year searching for every conceivable source of assistance. On the strength of his accomplishments Second World War service, the 19-year-old native of Kelowna, B.C., netted an \$800 award from the local branch of the Royal Canadian Legion. And as a former "little brother," he landed \$500 from the Kelowna chapter of Big Brothers

For those with special hobbies. For many, it's a matter of necessity. Tuition has jumped \$55 per credit in the past 10 years, with the average undergraduate in arts and science now paying \$5,378. When all costs are considered—tuition, books, lodging and a computer—one year of study away from home in Canada costs at about \$13,000. The good news is in cities like hers, so, too, has the amount of scholarship and bursary money available. Since 1989, universities have more than tripled the amount they spend on all forms of financial assistance. As well, Ottawa has emerged as a major player with its \$2.5-billion Millennium Scholarship Fund, designed primarily for students in financial need. The controversial initiative, which dates out awards worth an average of \$3,000 a year, has been used by more provinces to enhance their student-aid programs.

At the same time, a wide variety of corporate players—Novel Networks Corp., Magna International Inc. and JDS Uniphase Corp., to name a few—have hopped on the scholarship bandwagon. In 1981, Inmate Ltd.—now Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd.—established a scholarship fund for full-time undergraduate students living with a disability. One of this year's recipients was Lisa Franklin, an 18-year-old student from Moose Jaw, Sask., studying civil engineering at the University of Saskatchewan. Last month, Franklin won four gold medals and a silver in wheelchair racing at the Paralympics in Sydney, Australia.

Altogether, Canadian governments, universities, companies and nonprofits groups now sponsor more than 60,000 need- and merit-based awards, ranging in value from \$100 to \$50,000 or more. And as the number of scholarships has risen, so has the number of applicants. Take the prestigious, privately funded Canadian Merit Scholarship, worth up to \$36,000 over four years and billed as the largest independent scholarship in the country. In the 13 years since it was established, the number of candidates vying for the honour has more than tripled to



Photo by John Schofield

5,200 annually. Last year, 170 of those applicants qualified for a local or national award. Another body concerned with the Canadian Millennium Scholarship Foundation's Excellence Awards, a merit-based program that accounts for five per cent of the organization's \$2.5-billion endowment. Last year, 7,600 students applied for one of 900 awards, which range from a one-time \$4,000 payment for local winners to \$4,800 annually, renewable over four years.

The competition for scholarship dollars has ratcheted up the pressure to maximize media and expand outreach. The Internet is playing a key role in raising the awareness of the choices available. In Canada, students are flocking to

Groves 'I apply for everything. You never know what you will win.'

such sites as *scholarshipsonline.com* and *awardsonline.com*. The latter and its French counterpart, *boursesonline.com*, launched only two years ago, now boast 250,000 registered users and 3,000 visits a day, compared with more than

50,000 users for *scholarshipsonline.com*. "Scholarships are one of the first things students ask about when they get into the senior grades," says Martha Crisafian, head of guidance at A.N. Myer Secondary School in Niagara Falls, Ont. "But often they're too nervous to ask the counselors."

In the new world of rampant overpopulation, universities are stepping up their traditional practice of using scholarships to lure outstanding students. This year, McMaster

and Simon of Canada. His 90-per-cent average also earned him a \$2,500 entrance scholarship at UBC, plus more than \$1,800 in provincial awards.

In the end, Groves's total take was more than \$5,000. Once he added his summer earnings as an army-cadet trainer, plus a modest family contribution, he managed to cover all his first-year expenses. This year, he did even better, collecting about \$8,000 from the Royal Canadian Cadet Corp., the legion and other sources. "I'm trying to avoid student loans like the plague," says Groves, who dreams of becoming an astronaut. "I apply for everything. You never know what you're going to win."

Call it shopping for dollars. More than ever, students of every stripe are tapping into a widening array of scholarships—from big-money awards for win-locks to grants

Adams: recognizing
the achievements of
exceptional students



University in Hamilton joined the growing number of institutions offering automatic award programs for entering students with high marks. The university's \$2-million program pays \$750 to those with high-school averages between 80 and 84 per cent, \$1,000 for applicants scoring from 85 to 89, and \$2,000 for students with 90 and above. McMaster credits the program with a 40-per-cent boost to its share of students with entering averages of 80 or higher. "Because of this," says Fred Hall, associate vice-president, academic, "students who may not have considered McMaster added us to their list."

No doubt, the choices are often greater—and the rewards richer—for high achievers. But scholarships are no longer reserved for academic stars. Those with lower marks can compete for a whole range of other awards, many of them interest-based. The \$2,500 Peter Casley Memorial Scholarship is open to members of the Sailing Association of Canada who have completed at least one solo flight in a glider in the past 12 months. The Maytree Education Access Program is geared to students from refugee families who are in financial need. Others, such as

Some see the race for scholarships as a sign of the Americanization of Canada's academic landscape

the Imperial Oil Higher Education Awards, are awarded exclusively for the sons and daughters of employees.

Some observers see the race for scholarships as another sign of the Americanization of Canada's academic landscape. For critics, every new award inaugurated by Nacore or the Laidlaw Club underscores the fact that governments slashed billions of dollars from post-secondary education during the 1990s, and have failed to ensure equal access to higher education. To offset huge cuts in funding, many provincial governments have allowed universities to increase tuition fees. In Ontario and Nova Scotia, fees for such professional programs as business, law and medicine have been deregulated. In return, universities have been told to serve as a portion of those tuition increases to increase financial assistance. "We're heading towards a more American model of building universities, funding them and providing student assistance," says Michael Howell, author of *Winning Scholarships*. "It's a more Darwinian approach—the survival of the fittest."

Canada may be getting closer to an American model, but

it still falls far short. If anything, proves the gap with the United States, it is sports scholarships. The average athletic award south of the border is \$18,500 a year, whereas until recently, most provinces had established a limit of \$1,500 apiece. In June, the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union voted to increase the limit, matching awards with the cost of tuition and fees—and boosting the average award to \$3,000. Still, Ontario universities have chosen to stick to the \$1,500 limit.

Student leaders underscore the fact that the United States does a better job of serving those with the greatest need. By virtue of their large population and wide networks of well-heeled alumni, Ivy League universities have accumulated huge endowments, allowing them to dedicate large amounts to needs-based financial assistance. Meanwhile, two months ago, California unveiled the most generous need-based financial plan in the country worth about \$1.5 billion a year. Starting in January, any high-school graduate in the state with a B average and a household income of \$96,000 or less for a family of four will qualify for free tuition at any public university in California, or a \$14,500 grant towards tuition at a private college. Even C students from families with a household income of less than \$51,000 will receive \$2,250 in grants to help them qualify for post-secondary education.

In Canada, some of the most generous awards are based on merit as much as need. The TD-Canada Trust Awards, one of the country's most coveted prizes, is presented to 20 young Canadians each year who demonstrate outstanding community leadership. The scholarship covers full tuition, \$3,500 for living expenses and a guaranteed offer of summer employment for four years at TD-Canada Trust. Candidates for the prestigious Gordon Merit Scholarship, who must have at least an 80-per-cent average, are also called on to demonstrate character, leadership and service. "We're not looking for controversial students," says Colleen Gorman, executive director of the Canadian Merit Scholarship Foundation.

Taylor Adams only mentions controversial. After two days of interviews in February, the 18-year-old niece of St. John's, NFL, was declared one of 30 winners of the St. John's Canadian Merit Scholarship and it's easy to see why. Dar-

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Many counsellors recommend that teens start as early as Grade 9 to prepare themselves to win awards

ing her years at Holy Heart of Mary High School, Adams played on the volleyball team, belonged to three clubs and the string orchestra, and was heavily involved in the peer-counselling program. She also participated in science fairs, including the national high-school science fair in Edmonton in May, 1999, and graduated with an 88-per-cent average. Outside of school, Adams volunteered through her church and was an active member of the Newfoundland Synchro Youth Club. Thanks to her scholarship, she is now studying at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., and hopes to become a psychologist, helping young women with eating disorders and other challenges. Says Adams: "I want to help them build their self-esteem so they're not lost in the images our society creates for them."

Clearly, Adams is in a special league. But students of all kinds can improve their odds of winning awards. Many counsellors recommend that teens start preparing as early as Grade 9, working to maintain good marks and adding community service and extracurricular activities to their resumes. Ideally, students should have a scholarship "coach"—a parent, teacher or guidance counsellor who can alert them to opportunities and guide them through the application process.

Despite setbacks that have significantly thinned their ranks, guidance counsellors still play a key role. At Calgary's St. Winifred Churchill High School, Sharon Lalonde and her three fellow counsellors meet with students in Grades 10, 11 and 12 to discuss scholarships. The school also publishes its own guide to awards, which is updated on an annual basis. Last year, the number of provincial Rutherford scholarships awarded to the school's graduating class for academic achievement totalled \$464,000, and the goal this year is \$500,000. "If they're not paying the bill, students won't always conscientiously learn what's available,"



Lalonde: helping students to see what is available to them

says Lalonde, who has worked as a counsellor for 22 years. "Our job is to raise awareness."

In the end, one of the biggest factors in earning a scholarship is simply applying. "Ignorance and apathy are the two biggest reasons why kids end up empty-handed," says Howell. The choices are many, and the rewards go beyond the monetary. Some scholarships also include mentorships, travel opportunities and youth conferences. Summer internships offered by the Canadian Merit Scholarship Foundation have allowed students to spend summers at a marine biology institute in Bermuda, a water-purification project in China and at Jean Vanier's L'Arche community in France. For Taylor Adams, the honorar has provided opportunities she never would have dreamed of, including the chance to study in another part of Canada. "I've never done anything for recognition," says Adams. "But it makes you feel proud, and it definitely opens doors that otherwise would not be opened." An education—in every sense of the word. ■



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Scholarship Sampler

Award	Value	Criteria	Awarded Annually	Applicants (2000)
10 Canada Trust Scholarships for Outstanding Community Leadership	\$24,000, plus four years of tuition and semester employment	A record of leadership and community service	20 (maximum)	2,700
Canadian Merit Scholarship Foundation Awards	\$20,000, plus four years of tuition and an opportunity to participate in a mentor or leadership program	A record of leadership and community service	30 (minimum)	3,000
Memorial Rebecca Canale Ltd. Scholarship Fund for Bicultural Students	\$6,000	Must be an undergraduate living with a disability	30 (minimum)	271

Ottawa's Millennium Scholarship Fund is still having growing pains two years after its launch

Devil in the Details

By John Schofield

It was touted as the largest single investment Ottawa had ever made in higher education—an olive branch after years of cuts. But more than two years after its official launch, the \$2.5-billion Millennium Scholarship Fund continues to stir controversy. Established primarily to serve students in need, the program was initially panned by the provinces for infringing on their jurisdiction over education. Now, critics are attacking the criss-crossing of agreements negotiated between the provinces and the Millennium Scholarship Foundation, the body created by Ottawa to administer the program. The foundation's failure to stand up to the provinces means students in some parts of Canada are benefiting more than others. Norman Robidoux, its executive director, admits there have been growing pains. Still, he says, "I think we've made a reasonable start."

No one disputes that, in many parts of Canada, students have been helped by the program. All provinces have agreed to take advantage of the Millennium money to improve post-secondary access. This year, 95,000 students received Millennium grants ranging from \$2,000 to \$6,000. And thanks largely to the program's influence, most provincial students are now eligible across Canada. All provinces, except Quebec, have agreed to disavow Millennium applications with their own financial-aid programs, allowing students to use one form to apply for federal and provincial money, and to be screened under the provincial need-assessment process.

The Millennium funds have slowed British Columbia to expand a provincial grant program to third- and fourth-year students. Manitoba also suspended its provincial benefits. But criticism isn't everyone's cup of tea. Michael Corleau, national chairman for the Canadian Federation of Students, points particularly to Ontario and Nova Scotia. According to the Millennium foundation, Ontario will save \$70 million in provincial student assistance this year because of the program. Corleau says the province has reinvested only \$6 million. Ontario argues the amount is more. The worse off, however, may be Nova Scotia. Months after the program was in place, the province cancelled its loan-reimbursement program, removing the \$6,000 annual ceiling after which student loans may be forgiven. Corleau's group is demanding that the foundation con-

duct an audit to ensure no money is being spent properly.

Students from different provinces could discover a considerable gap in their treatment. Alberta uses the bursary to boost the minimum for provincial loans. Ontario students have their loans reduced by the amount of their Millennium grant, which lowers the amount the province has to pay. The program is "well-intentioned, and it helps," says Jo-Anne Bechthold, registrar at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. "But there's still some mystery as to what's continuing to unfold."

Critics also point out that many students are being left be-



Bechthold at Queen's: a criss-crossing of varying provincial agreements

hind. Assistance is available only to full-time undergraduate students who have completed a year of a post-secondary program. York University president Laura Mendenhall resigned as a member of the foundation because she objected to some aspects of the deal with Ottawa. Says Mendenhall: "The program's missing a lot of hardworking, needy students." She adds that some students—including single parents—do not qualify for provincial assistance and therefore lose out on Millennium benefits. In addition, she says, many students and their families—especially new Canadians—do not want to submit themselves to the detailed financial screening that goes with the need-assessment system. "I think the way the program is administered here," says Mendenhall, "is discriminatory." In those ways that are, the devil is in the details. ☐

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In an age of vanishing borders and crowded classes, the lure of studying stateside is growing

Voting with Their Feet

By John Schofield

At the age of 6, Kyle Doerksen turned the rivine beside his parents' Calgary home into his personal laboratory, tracing butterflies and grasshoppers for inspection under his junior microscope. As he grew up, his fascination with science took a quantum leap, into the realm of computer science, radar and artificial intelligence. An A student at Western Canada High School, he made a splash at a series of national science fairs. Last year, he won a \$5,000 Young Canadian Innovation Award for designing software that enables radar to detect land mines more effectively. And this past summer, he was invited to explore computational neurobiology at a laboratory on Long Island, N.Y., using computers to simulate the brain's thought processes.

Not surprisingly, when it came to choosing a university, the young scientist with dreams of becoming a high-tech entrepreneur had several options. Queen's University offered him a prestigious Chancellors' Scholarship, worth \$26,000 over four years. Harvard bestowed with a scholarship worth the Canadian equivalent of \$39,975 a year. Doerksen wavered—until he saw California's famed Stanford University. The Nobel-nudged faculty and the abundant opportunities for undergraduate research were too much to resist—use to mention a scholarship worth \$43,670 annually. "For me, I knew this was the place," says Doerksen, 18, now in his first year of science. "In terms of technology and business, this is the centre of the world. The resources are just incredible."

In an age of vanishing borders and overcrowded classrooms, the lure of studying abroad is growing stronger by the year. Globalization has made academia hungry for international experience, and for the critical edge it brings in an increasingly competitive job market. Traditionally, the road south has been travelled by two groups: the offspring of the Establishment and young athletic stars. But foreign

universities, seeking to internationalize, are courting Canadians more aggressively than ever. Many are bridging the yawning affordability gap with generous financial aid, although assistance is still off-limits at many U.S. public universities. Still, even at the value of the Canadian dollar has declined, the number of Canadians studying at U.S. universities and colleges has been steadily rising. Between 1991 and 1999, the number increased 29 per cent to a total of roughly 25,700 students, split more or less evenly between undergraduate and graduate studies.

Not surprisingly, the trend is particularly dramatic for those graduating from certain private schools. A growing proportion of those who can afford to choose American schools are doing so. This fall, 27 per cent of the graduating class at Toronto's Upper Canada College went to the United States, compared with 12.6 per cent in 1996, at Vancouver's St. George's School, 14.8 per cent headed south, up from 7.5 per cent four years earlier. Clearly, an increasing number of Canadians find all sorts of life after leaving the American option. And while the number of U.S. citizens attending post-secondary institutions in Canada has jumped more than 40 per cent since 1996, the total remains small, roughly 1,000.

For many Canadians looking south, the search for quality is the key. Harvard, with its \$28.8-billion endowment, boasts a student-faculty ratio of 8:1. Yale is even better, with one professor for every six students. Important facts when you consider that Canadian classrooms, already crowded, are going to get more so. Between now and



2010, the number of those heading to universities is expected to soar by more than 20 per cent. In Ontario, the move to a four-year high-school program—doubling the size of the graduating class in 2003—has made matters worse for the province with the largest proportion of students.

For prospective applicants, that means access to elite programs will become tougher than ever. At McGill University, the 10-per-cent acceptance rate for its competitive electrical engineering program is lower than the one at its prestigious medical school. At Queen's, the average entering grade for the top-tier commerce option was 90 per cent this year. While universities are working to boost capacity, funding is still a troubling block. "We're not going to expand programs," says Queen's principal William Leggett, "where we cannot deliver quality first."

Shame at Privilege:
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While some of the most talented students will look to the Ivy League for academic credentials with worldwide cachet, a good number of Canadians are drawn to a wider range of U.S. options. Many students are seeking the rigour and relative intimacy of private liberal arts colleges. Vassar's Middlebury College has seen Canadian applications jump 50 per cent since 1995. Meanwhile, a large number of Canadians are applying to professional programs such as pharmacy, dentistry and education. At D'Youville College in Buffalo, N.Y., Canadians now comprise 75 per cent of those enrolled in its faculty of education, and a third of its total student body. D'Youville has stepped up its recruitment campaign at Ontario high schools, and plans to build a \$16-million, five-story academic centre, partly in anticipation of Ontario's monster class in 2003. "We're expecting

Fee waivers, discounts and generous aid help Canadian students tackle the high cost of U.S. schools

a huge influx from Canada," says Joe Syracuse, director of graduate admissions.

D'Yerville is just one of a growing number of U.S. institutions rilling on the welcome mat. Many have become regulars at Penny Bousert's International Education Fair. When the Toronto-based education consultant launched her event seven years ago, only 22 American universities turned out to market their wares. Last month, 140 institutions from the United States, Britain, Australia and Germany armed their staff for 4,000 students and their parents at Toronto's Royal York Hotel. For the past three years, Bousert has staged a similar event in Vancouver, and this year she expanded to Winnipeg. The participants ranged from such prestigious stalwarts as Notre Dame and Carnegie Mellon universities, to more obscure players, including Pennsylvania State University and Tri-State University in Indiana. Currently, more than 700 students from Ontario alone are enrolled at Michigan's Wayne State University.

The drive to globalize has fuelled the interest in attracting Canadians, says Bob Craven, an expert on U.S. enrollment management. And as a market with about 3,000 colleges and universities, the competition for students is fierce. "A lot of U.S. universities are in a begging capacity," says Craven, now a senior vice-president with the American Institute for Foreign Study, a Stanford, Conn.-based educational travel company. "Colleges realize that Canada can be a fertile hunting ground."

Bousert's show is not the only game in town. This year, Harvard and an other Ivy League universities expanded their annual Canadian recruiting tour to include Winnipeg, attracting about 350 students and their parents to St. John's-Brunswick School. "Our interest is in having a really diverse student body," says Anne Capriccioso, senior associate director of admission at Brown University in Providence, R.I., an Ivy League pillar founded 236 years ago. "We try to reach out to non-traditionals who may not be as aware of the fairs, or may not think they're ready to apply."

The rising interest in U.S. universities is spawning an entire cottage industry of private consultants, tutors and other services. Massachusetts-based International Education Finance Corp., which opened an office in Montreal in 1998, offers U.S.



Deekson at Stanford: Bousert's education fair in Toronto (opposite): "If I could be getting this at home, I'm pretty sure I would"

to as little as \$14,000. Meanwhile, Michigan's Saginaw Valley State University offers an average \$4,400 scholarship to students with a 70-per-cent average or higher, bringing the total cost to about \$12,000 a year.

When it came to choosing her university, aid made the difference for Gloria Kwon. The 17-year-old, who graduated from Yale Secondary School in Abbotsford, B.C., with a 98-per-cent average last June, applied to nearby University of British Columbia as well as Harvard, Princeton, Brown and Dartmouth. UBC offered her a \$36,000, four-year scholarship. But New Hampshire's Dartmouth College wrapped this amount, coming up with a financial aid package that covers almost 95 per cent of Kwon's \$54,000 annual bill. Kwon, the daughter of a Methodist pastor and a stay-at-home mother, hopes to pursue biochemistry and become a doctor. "I was always aware of Ivy League universities, and I thought they offered bigger opportunities," says Kwon, "in accord with Canadian universities, which seemed very limited for undergraduate students."

Increasingly, U.S. universities are finding other ways to soften the financial blow. D'Yerville College offers a 50-per-cent discount to Canadians enrolling in its bachelor of science in nursing program, and a 20-per-cent discount for those in the faculty of education. To help Canadian commuters to the education program, they have scheduled classes over two days, offering an overnight stay (a residence for \$29). Two years ago, Wayne State in Detroit introduced its "Good Neighbor Policy," waived the out-of-state fee for students of Ontario. This shifted annual tuition from \$12,600 to \$5,600, and has seen Canadian enrollment soar by 60 per cent. Most of the cross-border recruits commute from the Windsor area, drawn largely by its pharmacology and masters of speech pathology offerings. "We know we have programs they can't get anywhere else locally," says Larry Luvinski, Wayne State's Canadian recruiter.

At the most prestigious private universities, covering the cost is only half the battle. Getting in is the hard part. At Brown, 17,000 students vied last year for only 1,400 first-year spots. Of roughly 200 Canadian applicants, 30 cleared the bar. The process begins with the SATs, which gauge verbal and mathematical abilities and general knowledge in three subject areas chosen by the candidate. Students must submit up to four letters of recommendation from teachers and guidance counsellors. Essays come next—in many as many as five.

Recruiters also scrutinize extracurricular accomplishments, hoping to divine leadership potential and the contribution each candidate will make to campus life. While Ivy League schools of faculty often sports scholarships in favour of need-based financial aid, they still want winning teams. Janet Milner, a Toronto-based academic consultant, cites the example of an accomplished rower from an Ontario private school who was recruited

dollar loans that, with co-signers, can cover up to the full cost of an American education. Meanwhile, The Princeton Review and Kaplan Educational Centers Ltd. have established several Canadian branches to help students prepare for their SATs (Scholastic Assessment Test). Former Toronto guidance counsellor Ian Smith charges \$50 an hour to guide students through the application process. Last year, Smith was also hired as a recruiter for Saginaw Valley State University, a relatively obscure Michigan school that hopes to capitalize on Ontario's student bulge. "Business is booming," says Smith, 57. "People are looking for an educational system that does not seem to be falling apart. They're looking for a quality experience."

But quality costs money. And for many Canadians, money remains the biggest barrier to studying in the United States. At Ivy League institutions, the price tag in Canadian dollars can total more than \$20,000 a year for tuition, room and board. Small liberal arts colleges, such as Pennsylvania's Swarthmore College or Williams College in Williamstown, Mass., are not much cheaper. State universities vary in price: the University of Michigan is at the high end, ranging as high as \$40,000. One year at the University of Texas costs \$21,000. "Most students," says Larry Bell, head of guidance at St. Winston Churchill High

School in Calgary, "don't really follow through once they know the cost."

Grants, scholarships and other forms of aid have made state institutions more accessible than Canadians might expect. Many private universities provide the same need-based financial aid to Canadians as they do to Americans. And in calculating assistance, they take into account Canada's low dollar and higher tax rates. Harvard approaches all students, including Canadians, on a so-called need-blind basis, providing whatever aid is necessary once they qualify for admission. Last year, the average aid package totalled \$37,950. This year, the average package at Brown smilled about \$36,000 a year, with 38 per cent of all undergraduate students eligible for grants. For the lucky few receiving full aid packages, the remaining costs were reduced

Reading the fine print on affordability

	Tuition, plus room and board	Number of Canadian undergrads	Canadian receiving financial aid
Harvard University	\$50,781	106*	100*
Princeton University	\$4,349	124	94
Wellesley College	\$6,332	21	13
University of Michigan	\$6,515	81*	not eligible
University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	\$7,715	35	none

*figures are for the 1999-2000 academic year

The fiscal realities at a sampling of American institutions, converted to Canadian dollars

heavily last year by Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia and Cornell. "We're only on the lookout," says Brown University's Cappuccino, "for quality that seems to shine over and above what would be considered top-notch or impressive."

In return, the reward is admission to an elite academic environment. Stanford's faculty, for instance, boasts 36 Nobel Prize winners, many of whom teach undergraduate classes. At universities such as Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, undergraduates can apply for grants to engage in independent research. To ensure a well-rounded education, up to a third of all credits must be taken outside a student's area of specialization. Classes are small—typically 12 to 15 students—and the standards are exacting. "They push you to excel," says Toronto-born Stefan Addison, a sophomore at Harvard who plans to major in history. "It's definitely not a low-stress place."

Ben Sharma, a graduate of Toronto's Royal St. George's College now in his second year at Princeton, says that the Ivy League attracts the cream from schools around the world. "The challenge, the concentration of professors and the acceptance the degree gives after you graduate," says Sharma, 19, "is almost an unresolvable combination."

Just months into her first year at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., 19-year-old Hannah Swartz is also struck by the depth of opportunity. Recent campus speakers have included feminist Gloria Steinem and writer Kurt Vonnegut. Above all, Swartz is awestruck by Smith's nurturing atmosphere. Says Swartz, a graduate of Toronto's Northern Secondary School: "These are good small schools in Canada, but ones like U of T and McGill are just really big. Here, the residents put a lot of effort into being accessible."

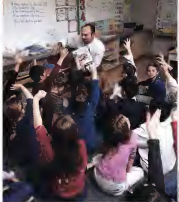
Sylvia Ryan, a star variety hockey player from Sefton, N.S., who graduated from Middlebury College last year with a BA in psychology, acknowledges that the workload was rigorous. But, like the likes, the school's course requirements guarantee exposure to a wide variety of areas. Ryan says the opportunity to sample from a wide academic smorgasbord helped her realize her true calling is teaching, not physics. "It was the best four years of my life," says Ryan, 22, now a hockey coach at an elementary school in Massachusetts. "It provided a lot of opportunities that I don't think I would have had in Canada."

For many Canadian parents, these opportunities may go beyond the academic. Networking is the factor that's re-

mained most often by parents, says David Mathews, assistant head of the upper school and director of university relations at Upper Canada College. Many simply believe the Scots offer their children the very best education. Tim Hall, University of Waterloo alumna John Gilbank sent his 16-year-old son, Ben, to the Telfer School, a venerable Connecticut preparatory academy that charges \$25,000 a year. Gilbank, now president and chairman of Calgary-based C. E. Fawcett, Canada's largest supplier to the oil and gas industry, makes no bones about the fact that his goal is to prepare Ben for a top U.S. university. As a former Canadian consul and trade commissioner in San Francisco and a self-described internationalist, he believes the best American colleges put far more emphasis on educating the whole person. Says Gilbank, 53: "There are some real advantages to being next door to a very sophisticated country."

The connections students make often last a lifetime. Bruce MacKenzie, a partner with Chapman & Associates, a Vancouver recruiting firm, says alumni networks can improve an Ivy League grad's career prospects in the United States. "That applies to a lesser extent north of the border," notes MacKenzie. "But there's no question that an Ivy League degree stands out on an applicant's résumé."

Tommy consultant Janet McLeod urges her clients to also explore such top-ranked state universities as the University of Virginia, the University of North Carolina or the University of Michigan. "The high-ranking state universities have not had the funding cutbacks that Canadian universities have," says McLeod, herself a Michigan graduate. But with thousands of U.S. colleges and universities to choose



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Most observers question the wisdom of attending the lesser-known American schools

From, it's always a case of buyer beware. As is the case with the wisdom of attending the lesser-known American schools. Consider hungry for athletic awards are more willing to gamble on relatively obscure options. Greg Young, a graduate of Toronto's York Memorial Collegiate Institute, deliberately chose North Central Texas College, near Dallas, as home for his baseball skills. Studying philosophy and literature as part of a two-year program leading to university. Young was also lured by a scholarship that covers tuition, residence, and half of his meal and textbook costs in the first year. Depending on his marks and his team performance, the scholarship could be extended. "Since it's a junior college, academics are not stressed heavily," says Young, 18. "But it gave me the opportunity to be playing every day."

Many observers question the wisdom of attending lesser-known U.S. schools and disregarding well-traveled Canadian undergraduate programs. "There's a huge variation in the quality of U.S. schools," says Terry Petch, manager of operations and staffing for Mississauga, Ont.-based Gill Canada, which recruits more than 95 per cent of its university graduates on Canadian campuses. "Unless it's a U.S. school I clearly recognize as being high quality, I'm just liable to rate my eyebrows."

Still, if dire predictions about overcrowding and the echo boom come to pass, going south—even to relatively unknown universities—may be the best option for some students. It was for Joe Penna. For years, the 39-year-old resident of Burlington, Ont., tried to get into teachers' college, applying in 1987, 1993 and again in 1997. But each time, he was turned away, despite his good academic record and solid teaching experience. Like thousands of Ontario students, he was shut out by a critical lack of space in the province's facilities of education. On the verge of giving up, he learned in 1998 about D'Nezville. The price was steep, about \$20,000 for an 18-month program, but he was ready to take a chance. "To facilitate practice teaching, the college has established agreements with 44 Ontario school boards. It's very customer-service oriented," says Penna, who will complete his program next month. "I didn't feel like a novice that I needed for second best by studying south of the border."

For the most part, those who head to D'Nezville eventually return to Canada. But many students going to the United States will not come back. The biggest question remains: what happens when a growing proportion of Canada's best and brightest end up south of the border for their undergraduate education? These are the years when people fall in love, often meeting the person they will



News: Financial aid to cover most of the \$55,000 annual bill

marry. They also meet debt, which is easier to pay off in American dollars. And for those who intend to pursue graduate work, it is more likely that they will enroll in the United States, where funding is much more flexible and opportunities abound. Robert Pichard, the former president of the University of Toronto and currently a visiting professor of law at Harvard, warns that the exodus runs deep. "Too many students who leave don't come back," he says. "If we fail to provide opportunities in Canada for learning at the highest levels, increasing numbers of our young people will vote with their feet—and we can't afford that as a nation."

Kyle Dickson is not certain that he will ever return to Canada. Only three months into his new life in Stanford, he has already fallen in love with its super-charged atmosphere. "The concentration of brainpower is just really cool," he says. At this point, the young Calgaryer is almost certain he will stay for graduate work. Ultimately, he dreams of launching his own Silicon Valley start-up. "If I could be getting this in my home, I'm pretty sure I would be," says Dickson. "But it's kind of weirding me out to stay here. When it comes right down to it, I'm looking for the best opportunity to learn." And that could be a bitter lesson for Canada. □



News: Financial aid to cover most of the \$55,000 annual bill

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The Maclean's Directory

Every university in the Maclean's survey has a unique history, a distinct mission—and its own particular strengths. The student numbers below refer to the 1999-2000 academic year.

ACADIA Wolfville, N.S. (1838) Full-time students: 3,435 Part-time students: 442	LAKEHEAD Thunder Bay, Ont. (1965) Full-time students: 5,652 Part-time students: 1,294	NEW BRUNSWICK (UNB) Fredericton and Saint John, N.B. (1789) Full-time students: 9,385 Part-time students: 1,888	PULLMAN Thunder Bay, Ont. (1965) Full-time students: 5,652 Part-time students: 1,294
ALBERTA Edmonton, Alta. (1906) Full-time students: 26,532 Part-time students: 4,150	LAURENTIAN Sudbury, Ont. (1960) Full-time students: 3,707 Part-time students: 1,992	NEPESING North Bay, Ont. (1992) Full-time students: 1,832 Part-time students: 1,566	LAVAL Quebec City, Que. (1663) Full-time students: 21,140 Part-time students: 12,091
BISHOP'S Leamington, Que. (1843) Full-time students: 1,314 Part-time students: 580	LETHBRIDGE Lethbridge, Alta. (1967) Full-time students: 5,169 Part-time students: 857	NORTHEAST BRITISH COLUMBIA (UNBC) Prince George, B.C. (1994) Full-time students: 2,217 Part-time students: 1,177	LETICIA Lethbridge, Alta. (1967) Full-time students: 5,169 Part-time students: 857
BRANDON Brandon, Man. (1899) Full-time students: 1,729 Part-time students: 1,021	MANITOBA Winnipeg, Man. (1877) Full-time students: 16,036 Part-time students: 5,043	OTTAWA Ottawa, Ont. (1848) Full-time students: 17,574 Part-time students: 5,319	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032
BRITISH COLUMBIA (UBC) Vancouver, B.C. (1908) Full-time students: 26,274 Part-time students: 9,664	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (UNPEI) Charlottetown, P.E.I. (1998) Full-time students: 2,609 Part-time students: 406	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032
BROCK St. Catharines, Ont. (1964) Full-time students: 6,845 Part-time students: 4,138	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032	QUEEN'S Kingston, Ont. (1841) Full-time students: 14,013 Part-time students: 1,968	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032
CALGARY Calgary, Alta. (1962) Full-time students: 21,106 Part-time students: 4,261	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032	QUEEN'S Kingston, Ont. (1841) Full-time students: 14,013 Part-time students: 1,968	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032
CAPE BRETON (UNCB) Sydney, N.S. (1974) Full-time students: 2,991 Part-time students: 472	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032	QUEEN'S Kingston, Ont. (1841) Full-time students: 14,013 Part-time students: 1,968	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032
CARLETON Ottawa, Ont. (1942) Full-time students: 12,780 Part-time students: 2,525	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032	QUEEN'S Kingston, Ont. (1841) Full-time students: 14,013 Part-time students: 1,968	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032
CONCORDIA Montreal, Que. (1974) Full-time students: 13,245 Part-time students: 12,582	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032	QUEEN'S Kingston, Ont. (1841) Full-time students: 14,013 Part-time students: 1,968	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032
DALHOUSIE Halifax, N.S. (1818) Full-time students: 10,782 Part-time students: 2,016	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032	QUEEN'S Kingston, Ont. (1841) Full-time students: 14,013 Part-time students: 1,968	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032
GUELPH Guelph, Ont. (1964) Full-time students: 12,621 Part-time students: 1,899	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032	QUEEN'S Kingston, Ont. (1841) Full-time students: 14,013 Part-time students: 1,968	MCMASTER Hamilton, Ont. (1947) Full-time students: 13,940 Part-time students: 2,032



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Florida was the flash point as George W. Bush and Al Gore faced off in the denouement of a dramatic election

The Closest Call of Fall

By Andrew Phillips in Austin

It really was a dark and stormy night. Outside the great dome of the Texas legislature in Austin, long after midnight, thousands of George W. Bush supporters huddled ankle-deep in chilly rainwater from the cloudbursts that periodically soaked the arid city. Their champion had already died politically and been resurrected once that evening—and now the outcome was again in doubt. Moments before, the giant TV screens had proclaimed "Bush wins." Now, they cautioned that the presidential race was too close to call. The crowd had run the gamut of emotions—from despair to elation and, finally, to a numbness born of fatigue, cold and confusion. "I can't read it any more," sighed Natalie Budke, a 22-year-old Bush backer. "Can't they just figure it out?"

Well, no. And while the public scene was extraordinary enough, it was no match for the backstage drama being played

out just offstage. Barely 200 m away at the opulent Texas governor's mansion, Bush sat upstairs waiting for Vice-President Al Gore to publicly concede the election. Gore had already telephoned Bush, congratulated him on his victory and set off on a limousine to address his disappointed supporters in Nashville. Then, at 3:45 a.m., Gore called back and did what no one had ever done in a presidential contest: he told Bush that the result in Florida was too close to call, and he would fight on after all. "You mean to tell me, Mr. Vice-President, you're restricting your concession?" an incandescent Bush asked. Aides who overheard Gore's side of the conversation said later that his response was "You don't have to be snippy about it."

It may have been the longest wait ever in American politics, which is saying a lot. A dead man (the late Mel Carnahan) was elected to the U.S. Senate from Missouri. A First Lady (Hillary Clinton) was also elected to the Senate—something that once seemed earth-shaking, but was almost reduced to a footnote amid a barrage of unprecedented events. After a seemingly endless campaign, it looked as though Americans would have to endure an election without end.

At first, it looked as though the outcome was little more than an exciting political cliffhanger following a closely fought campaign. Gore edged Bush in the overall popular vote by just 232,880 ballots out of some 105 million cast nationwide—the smallest margin since John F. Kennedy beat Richard Nixon in 1960 by a mere 118,574 votes. But the result in the electoral college, where the presidential election is actually decided, was still up in the air, with the entire contest turning on a painfully slow recount in Florida. If Bush's razor-thin apparent win there was confirmed, he would be awarded the state's 25 electoral votes, gain the bare majority of 271 needed for victory

—and become the 43rd president of the United States.

That all changed when Gore's campaign declared what amounted to a legal and public retreat: was to win Florida—and thus the presidency. As Gore himself remained publicly aloof—as one point having himself photographed casually playing touch football back in Washington with his family—squads of Democratic lawyers headed by his campaign chairman, William Daley, landed in Florida to contest the result. Daley claimed that thousands of Gore supporters in one county, Palm Beach, were cheated out of their vote by a confusing ballot that led them to vote mistakenly for Reform party candidate Pat Buchanan. And, he said, Gore's camp intended to support legal challenges to the election in Florida.

"If the will of the people is to prevail," Daley announced, "Al Gore should be awarded a victory in Florida and be our new president."

That set up the possibility of something unprecedented in modern American history—a presidential election that would ultimately be decided in the courts, rather than at the ballot box. It was a possibility that came even closer on Sunday when Bush's campaign went to court in south Florida to

Protesters clash in Palm Beach. Gore and Lieberman in Nashville (below). Bush with his father, George, in Austin (opposite) stakeholder

stop the Democrats from having ballot recounts by hand in four counties with heavily Democratic voting traditions. With the clock so close, and former Republican secretary of state James Baker, who leads Bush's final fight for Florida, "we feel we have no other choice."

The legal battle was just one part of the struggle. Republicans and Democrats in effect had entered a new phase

of the campaign for the presidency: a fight for legitimacy. Democrats, emboldened by Gore's lead in the nationwide popular vote, pressed their case that Bush had no right to act as though he was already president-elect. Daley attacked Bush's campaign for trying to "presumptively crown themselves the victors" by moving ahead with plans for a re-election in a new presidency. In Austin, Bush did make a presidential pose, arranging to be photographed in his office with the men and women who would be his top economic and national-security advisers if he won the



The public scene was no match for the bizarre drama being played out offstage

Hillary Rodham Clinton with the President and daughter Chelsea; a hotel room victory almost overlooked



White House, and arguing that "the responsible course of action is to persevere." His camp painted the Democrats as sore losers. "Our democratic process calls for a vote on election day," said his campaign chairman, Donald Evans. "It does not call for us to coordinate voting until someone likes the outcome."

The stakes are enormous. If Gore does press his legal challenge this week, Republicans warned they might hit back by contesting close results in Wisconsin, Iowa and New Mexico—where Gore took a small lead over Bush of just 173 votes in counting on Saturday. That would trigger a bitterly partisan battle that could hatch forward with no clear end in sight. The eventual winner—wherever he is—would be hailed triumphantly, the legitimacy of his election questioned by tens of millions of Americans. With Bush, many Democrats will argue that he owes his election to what Daley labeled the "clear injustice" of the Florida balloting—in effect, that the Wayne House will have been stolen. If Gore succeeds, Republicans will claim that Democrats once again manipulated public opinion and the legal system to win at any cost—as echo of their outrage over President Bill Clinton's scorched-

earth tactics in fighting his impeachment two years ago.

By week's end, more and more voices were warning that this could turn very ugly very quickly. Baker cautioned that "we are right at the edge of losing this spirit out of control." And he pointed out that two Republicans who lost presidential elections by narrow margins—Nixon in 1960 and Gerald Ford to Jimmy Carter in 1976—did not demand accounts or legal action, for the sake of national unity, and urged Gore to accept the result of the recount in Florida. "There has to be a finality and a reasonable end to this," he said.

Even some sympathetic to Gore began warning that his threats of legal action might backfire—a sign that pressure was mounting on the Vice-President to accept the result of the recount in Florida. The editorial pages of *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* (both of which endorsed Gore) urged the Vice-President to go easy and warned that both sides are playing with fire. The *Times* cautioned against "a protracted legal challenge that paralyzes the succession process." Added the *Post*: "They are risking a political war that could spread far beyond Florida."

Some prominent Democrats also called on Gore to cool

Hillary, meet Nader the vote raider

Ahead the billions from last week's U.S. presidential vote-bite, some remarkable results were almost overlooked.

- For the first time, a First Lady won elective office. After 34 years of supporting her politician husband, Hillary Rodham Clinton became an elected official in her own right by defeating Republican Rick Lazio for a seat in the U.S. Senate from New York by a decisive margin of 56 to 44 per cent.
- A dead man, former Missouri governor Mel Carnahan, was elected to the Senate. Carnahan died in a

plane crash on Oct. 17, along with his 14-year-old son and an aide, but his name remained on the ballot. He defeated Republican John Ashcroft after Missouri Democratic governor promised to appoint his widow, Joan, to serve in his place.

- The U.S. Senate may be evenly divided. Republicans now hold 50 seats and Democrats 49—with ballots for one seat in Washington state still being counted but last week, Republicans would maintain control only because Republican Vice-President Dick Cheney would have a tiebreaking vote,

or because Democratic Vice-President Joseph Lieberman's Senate seat would go to a Republican. As for the 435-seat House of Representatives, Republicans emerged from last week's election with a majority of 220 seats, down from 223 before.

- Green Party presidential candidate Ralph Nader won three per cent of the national vote—short of the five per cent needed for the Centre to qualify for federal campaign funds in 2004. But Nader did up the balance in the most crucial state, Florida. He won 97,000 votes—far more than the 1,784 by which Al Gore trounced George W. Bush there after the first count



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A nation divided

With the final ballots and ticking tie, Vice President Al Gore and Texas Gov. George W. Bush remained separated by a razor-thin margin in the race for the White House

POPULAR VOTE*

■ Gore: 48,222,339 (46%)

■ Bush: 48,399,458 (46%)

■ Undecided Florida, New Mexico, Oregon

ELECTIONAL COLLEGE VOTES

■ Gore: 255

■ Bush: 246

*Numbers subject to change due to some states' results



out of 5,950,000 cast statewide. Ralph Nader, the Green party candidate who had bedeviled the Gore camp in the campaign's closing weeks, had taken 97,000 in Florida—far greater than Bush's margin of victory. The Democrats began an ironic chant—"NA-dee NA-dee NA-dee"—thinking him for their triumph.

But only 50 minutes later, the world had been turned upside down again. Gore, only minutes away from making his concession speech at the marble-columned war memorial in Nashville, pulled back after being told that he was fewer than 2,000 votes behind in Florida. Once again, the fickle

networks took Florida out of Bush's column and his victory was in doubt. With the margin so close, an automatic recount began later that day in Florida—but even that was not decisive. It will not be completed until the end of this week, when a few thousand absentee ballots are counted. But an unofficial count by the Associated Press confirmed Bush's victory—by an almost impossible thin majority of just 327 votes.

Ground Zero of the fight was Palm Beach County, 100 km north of Miami on Florida's so-called Gold Coast. There—in a heavily Democratic, largely Jewish area—the official results showed that Buchanan had won 3,497 votes, three times the number he was in any other Florida county. To Democrats, that made no sense—and even Buchanan agreed. "I think they probably voted for me mistakenly," he said. The problem, Gore's campaign argued, was the so-called butterfly ballot used only in Palm Beach

it. "There is going to have to be a very compelling case for anybody to take this into a court of law," said New Jersey Senator Robert Torricelli. "It's a downward spiral. It may begin in Florida, but it can go to other states and, ultimately, the presidency of the United States should not be decided by a judge." The clear fear was that Gore might damage his party by proving too hard, looking desperate to win at the cost of undermining public trust in the political system.

In the meantime, the most powerful office in the world hangs in the balance. Washington often waddles other countries about regulations in their elections, and mildly found that the show was on the other foot. Already in November, the state department has cast judgment on everything from a presidential election in Kyrgyzstan ("flawed") to local elections in Zambia ("marred by numerous irregularities"). Now it was the turn of gloating foreigners to deny the flaws in the U.S. electoral system. Libya attacked the "Florida model" of democracy, and the Russian Duma, its tongue firmly in cheek, offered to send observers to the state to help strengthen our the voting—as did Cuban foreign minister. Washington responded with a polite "no thanks."

The Florida issue was hotly contested from the start. At 7:49 p.m. on election night, NBC News called the state for Gore on the basis of so-called exit polls of voters leaving balloting places. Other networks quickly followed suit—a huge blow to Bush's chances of winning the presidency. When Pennsylvania was placed in Gore's column 10 minutes later, it looked like the Vice-President was on his way to victory. Within an hour, though, Bush summoned reporters to the governor's mansion and said he refused to concede Florida.



Buchanan (left) and Nader in Washington greeting

In Nashville, Gore's supporters wept and the Vice-President placed his first call to Bush, conceding defeat and pledging co-operation. In Austin, the rain-soaked Texas crowd still waiting outside the legislature erupted in joy. Bushing the three-flagged "W" salute that had become the Bush campaign's trademark. The margin of victory—at that point—could hardly have been narrower: Bush had just 1,786 votes more than Gore

'This makes Florida look bad—but you expect it here'

Goodey limited presidential candidates on both sides of the ballot. Voters had to punch the hole corresponding to the candidate of their choice—but confusion may have arisen because Goodey was listed second on the left, but the third hole had to be punched in order to vote for him. Anyone who punched the second hole ended up voting for Bushman.

Another 150,000 Palm Beach ballots were rejected, mostly because voters punched two holes. Some said later they mistakenly voted for Bushman and then punched the hole for Gore, thereby voiding their ballot. At the same time, the Gore camp successfully asked that ballots in Palm Beach and three other heavily Democratic counties be counted by hand—which might result in tallying more Gore votes.

In other circumstances, all that might only have validated Winston Churchill's famous remark that democracy is the worst system—except for all the others. Confusion, spoiled ballots and second thoughts are the routine stuff of elections: so many observers noted last week, the U.S. system promises not a perfect election, just a fair one. Republicans pointed out that the "butterfly ballot" had been agreed to by both parties and samples had been sent to voters before the election; no one complained ahead of time. The question was whether the kind of glitch found in Palm Beach County were enough to call into question a national election in the country that likes to consider itself the world's greatest democracy. That, in effect, was what Democrats were arguing last week. Daley, Gore's campaign chairman, claimed that the voting in Florida was marred by voter misadventure and other irregularities, and argued that "steps should be taken to make sure that the people's choice becomes our president." (One of the noise makers among many last week was that Daley is the son of the late Chicago mayor Richard Daley, the Democratic party boss widely suspected of



Headlines of the Chicago Sun-Times, mistakes

THE MEDIA GET IT WRONG

The lowest point in a very bad night for the American news media may have come at 9:43 a.m. on Wednesday. That was the moment when NBC News anchor Tom Brokaw confessed in his view-on-air: "we don't just have egg on our face—we have condiments over our face." Over on CBS, Dan Rather was just as frank. "If you're disgusted with us," he told his audience, "frankly, I don't blame you." Rarely have so many been so wrong so publicly. For the U.S. news media, election night was a professional and public relations disaster. Shortly before 8 p.m. eastern time, all declared that Al Gore had carried Florida and won in crucial 25 electoral votes—only to reverse their decision less than two hours later and put the state back into the too-close-to-call category. Then a disastrous second decision, at about 2:15 a.m., they called Florida for George W. Bush and then declared him the new president of the United States. Once again, they soon had to eat their words and call it a tie-up as Bush led in the state thanks to less than 2,000 votes. By the morning after, most networks were already conducting on-line inquiries to make sure they do not repeat the error.

What did go wrong? The broadcasters pointed to Voter News Service, a consortium owned by the major networks and The Associated Press wire service that conducts so-called exit polls of voters as they leave polling stations. VNS combines those data with early results and supplies the information to news organizations to help them decide when to declare that a candidate has won a state. The service promised last week to investigate why its computer models produced such flawed results. But analysts point to a less technical reason: the fierce competitive pressure among the networks not to lag in making predictions, even if the results are actually close.

Newspapers fared little better—though they had a chance to correct their most embarrassing errors. A sample of the *New York Post* screamed "BUSH WINS!" in red end-of-the-world banner type. The *Orlando Sentinel* announced "It's Bush!" in a middle-of-the-night edition, but switched to "Conseaux" for its final. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* bannered "Bush wins a thriller," while the more sober *New York Times* printed 115,000 of its 1.1 million copies with the headline "Bush appears to defeat Gore." Canada's two Toronto-based national newspapers also had to gamble. *The Globe and Mail* guessed wrong with the headline "Bush wins," while the *Hastings* Paper blundered with "Bush declared president." Ironically, the paper that has spent half a century in the shadow of a wrong call avoided such mistakes. In 1948, the *Chicago Daily Tribune* famously announced "DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN"—only to be mortified when the microphone Harry Truman held up the erroneous front page as a sign of his upset victory. The paper—now simply the *Chicago Tribune*—played a role with the headline "White House race too close to call." And so it turned out, the *Tribune* had it right this time.

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World

Voters in heavily Democratic Palm Beach want another chance to vote

manipulating the vote in 1960 to make sure that Kennedy beat Nixon in Illinois—and thus won the presidency).

What kind of steps could be taken? Democratic loyalists took to the streets in Palm Beach chanting "Re-vote! Re-vote!" Many were elderly citizens who said they would never knowingly have voted for Buchanan. Jesse Jackson, the Democratic activist, led African-American voters who claimed that blacks had been turned away from polling places. "This is becoming a national embarrassment," he said. "This was not a fair election." A few Republicans summed up the mood by the call for a do-over, with signs reading: "Go home, crybabies."

Other Floridians were just embarrassed that their state, with a history of corrupt voting, was at the eye of the storm. "I think this makes Florida look bad," said Omar Medrano, 27, of Miami. "But you expect it here. And everyone knows elections in south Florida are corrupt." Democratic loyalist Gina Alvarez, 46, of Miami Beach, added: "Even if Bush wins, I will not accept the victory. Something has to be done about the politics in Florida. This is getting out of hand."

Still, it is far from clear what the state's courts might do—if the dispute ends up there. Traditionally, courts are very reluctant to intervene in elections, and the more important the election, the more reluctant they are. In a 1998 case, the Florida Supreme Court ruled that a court may void an election if there is "substantial non-compliance" with election laws and a "reasonable doubt" that the results "expressed the will of the voters." A judge would have to decide whether the outcome in Palm Beach met those criteria—and the decision could then be appealed through state

and federal courts. It is less clear what a judge can do to redress any wrong, such as order a new election.

All that would take time, but there is a looming deadline. On Dec. 18, the 538 members of the electoral college—party loyalists pledged to vote for one or the other candidate—were to meet in their state capitals and formally choose the next president. If Florida's electoral votes are still being disputed, it may not be possible to count them. And if Republicans go ahead with their voted-thru-to revalidate by contesting results in other states, it may be impossible to hold a clear and legitimate vote in the electoral college. Eventually, under the U.S. Constitution, the decision could be kicked into Congress, where the House of Representatives would choose a new president, with the combined representation of each state having a single vote.

Those scenarios are still far-fetched—though not unthinkable given last week's unprecedented outcome. Florida promised to complete its recount by Tuesday Nov. 14, and count all absentee ballots by the end of the week. If Bush is still ahead in that count, pressure will mount even more on Gore to pull back from any legal challenges. And other results could change as well. Gore asked much on the fact that he won a greater share of the national vote than Bush, but he lost more votes in several states last week, with as many as a million absentee ballots in California still uncounted for. That left open the possibility that Bush might eventually have more votes nationwide.

But whatever happens on that front, the new president will come to office with a somewhat muddled arbiter, and will have to deal with a closely divided Congress. The American presidency, already shaken by the exposure of foreign ethics and misbehavior by its occupants, will likely be further diminished. Robert Dallek, a historian of the presidency at Boston University, worried last week. "This is going to produce a president who is seen by millions of people as illegitimate." Even if the two sides pull back from the brink this week, the damage may already be done. □

UNPOPULAR GOVERNMENTS

Under Canada's electoral system, the party capturing the most votes wins. As a result, in 11 of the 36 general elections since Confederation, majority governments have been formed with less than half of the popular vote.

ELECTION	PARTY	POPULAR VOTE	SEATS WON
1872	Lib	49.0%	50.5%
1896	Lib	45.1	55.4
1930	Con	49	52.9
1935	Lib	44.4	58.5
1945	Lib	43.4	51
1958	Lib	45.5	58.7
1974	Lib	43.2	53.4
1980	Lib	44.3	52.1
1988	PC	43	57.3
1993	Lib	41.3	55
1997	Lib	38.9	51.9

SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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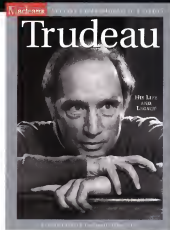


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 **ROGERS**
MEDIA

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WHAT MATTERS TO CANADIANS



Bob Levin

Dubya's World

Hey, so he smirks a little, so what? You'd smile too if you'd grown up as George's boy, your dad having died as well as you, with the greatest expectations for his first son. It's Dubya's World and welcome to it, passing through the same prep school as Dad, with his sure but not his talent, a smelly watercolor in a tough crowd. Same college as Dad, too, playing the boozey first boy, coming down gaudious while those damned intellectuals were out protesting the war, thinking they're so cool. But it takes brains to grow money fast. He's got his own kind of brains, or enough to slide through the school part. And not a bad guy, a natural-born backslapper (much better than Dad as that) and good with the grown-ups. Remember Eddie Haskell from *Leave It to Beaver*? That's the idea, only this one's going phony.

And why not? He's from a whole family of winners, even if he doesn't exactly do the work—even if he screws around so long that later he won't seem to recall much about the boozing, cruising, losing days—he's sure to end up where the good ones (if you're keeping score, and who isn't). Why of the world, right? He starts in the mid-twenties, Dubya and his friends help him out, comes up they beat him out. Finally finds something he's good at, a backslapper up raising a baseball team, getting a nuclear built and, hell, they elect him governor! Ain't life great? So he dumps some more bucks, takes some bows, the next thing the big boys are calling the Republicans misnomers, saying, Hey, George, you're just the sorta fella we'd like to run for President.

Dinner. What a courtesy.

And the race—what a boot. Guy he's up against, another politician but raised like a thoroughbred for this very run. Only must be something wrong in the bloodstream, because he's about as stiff as those gaudious. Tight jeans applauding Clinton and the big boys still doesn't know how to clap (oops his hands like churchbells, pounds them together like cymbals). Does know every damn detail of every ball ever batted up the Hill. We there's a seat in the morning, that then the race comes and Mr. Bloomberg Debates cool, keep from making off the facts like the know-it-all kid who gets pummeled in the schoolyard, only he has this weird way of getting stuff really wrong, puffing himself up with the hottest of air.



Dubya suppressing the snort

So that all Dubya has to do is keep from smirking, about a few foreign names and not say anything like "My education message will span past and present, all parents," or "I know how hard it is to put food on your family," or "Finally to where our nation finds hope, where wings take dreams," or "This is Preservation Month. I appreciate preservation. It's what you do when you run for President. You gotta preserve"—which are all things he actually did say but none of those deities, thank God. Oh, and look like a nice guy: a reformed guy—husband, father, born again, off the booze—and spare the pendant temper like someone forgot to pass his beans. And every time Big Al comes up with some highfalutin' plan to improve America, just say you've got one me, only you're better.

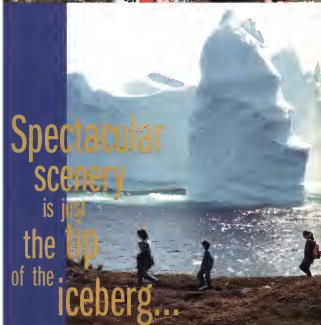
And say something like this, your face scrunched with outrage: "Share on my opponent, trying to scare our seniors into thinking I'll endanger their Social Security?" Say even if you're not sure what Social Security is. Then scare the huzzamas thinking Big Al will take away their guns, and the squawking into thinking he'll spend away their prosperity, and the morality opens into thinking he's too tight with Shrek. Well, who was paid for that greedy hurry and swoon or wasn't. What the hell. Just share it out there, see what sticks. Doesn't take a genius. Look at Reagan, served two terms and they named a Washington airport after him.

So Election Day finally comes and the kid's just beginning. Dad's nervous but Dubya's smiling again, can't seem to help himself. Just knows he's gonna win. Not that it was easy—heck, it was so easy it was funny. All that talk about securing the paleo-civil state his brother runs, like America was some better republic, like . . . whenever. And talk about word: that middle-of-the-night phone call from Big Al conceding he's 1998, then the call back saying, oh, well, actually . . . Geez—guy can't even concede straight.

Anyways, he'll be nice, even if more Americans did vote for him than for Dubya—even if some old Florida folks couldn't figure out their ballot and all people keep babbling about court fights. Talk about fuzzy math. So, listen, that's what they are. Dubya—that should be President-elect Dubya—is already putting his campaign team together, gathering Dad's old friends around him.

They won't let anything bad happen. They won't. Dubya's a winner, he was born to it.

Memorial University of Newfoundland Canada



Executive Editor Bob Levin moved by alternate host in DeKalb County, Ga. He went for Gore; Georgia voted for Bush.

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- University of Phoenix, St. Albert, Alberta

Did you know?



- Our recent fund-raising campaign, the Open Family Fund, raised over \$60 million to increase scholarship awards, support new research and build new student services facilities.



- By November 2003, construction will be complete on the new \$43-million fitness-house athletic complex, Atlantic Canada's largest university sports centre.
- Dr. Elizabeth Miller, author of *Dispute* (Series and November 2002) and an English department professor, is a board member of the House of Graceland.

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- The world's pre-eminent expert on social memory, Dr. Robert Layton, is a professor of anthropology at Memorial.

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- All 200 residence rooms at St. John's College are private. Semiprivate and a private-style accommodations are available on the St. John's campus.



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- Discover Memorial, a 20-minute video about the university, is available on our Web site at www.mun.ca/about.html.

- Apply to Memorial online by visiting www.mun.ca.

Arrest of a fugitive

Japanese police arrested Fusako Shigenobu, founder of the Japanese Red Army, an extremist group formed in Lebanon in 1971. The 55-year-old fugitive was caught at an Osaka hotel where she had checked in disguised as a man. She was arrested on a warrant accusing her of taking hostages during an attack on the French Embassy in the Netherlands in 1974.

Harsh measures in China

More than 80 people, including many Chinese government officials, were convicted of corruption in the biggest graft scandal in the country's history. The officials, 11 of whom were sentenced to death, helped the Yunnan Group, a conglomerate based in the coastal province of Fujian, amass a fortune of, and other goods worth up to \$15 billion since China.

Remembering Kristallnacht

More than 200,000 Germans marched in Berlin to protest racist attacks and commemorate the anniversary of Kristallnacht (the Night of the Broken Glass), the 1938 Nazi pogrom that claimed 91 Jewish lives. Recent anti-Nazi attacks on immigrants have left three dead in the worst violence since German unification in 1990.

Death of a woman's bias

British doctors appointed to join a 20-hour operation that sacrificed the life of the woman's sibling. The girl, Judea and Mary, both on Aug. 12 joined at the abdomen, shared one heart and one pair of lungs. The parents, who are devout Roman Catholics from Malta, had opposed the operation.

Fighting mad cow disease

To stop the spread of mad cow disease and its human equivalent, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, French President Jacques Chirac ordered health officials to ban the use of meat in animal feed. Scientists believe the virus, which is spread from animals to people through meat, is contained in the additives. The neurological disease was first discovered in Britain and is now spreading rapidly in France and Spain.

World Notes



A deadly mix of fire and ice in Austria

A cable car filled with skiers and snowboarders caught fire inside a mountain tunnel near Kaprun, Austria, trapping passengers and killing about 370 people. The fire apparently broke out in the front compartment occupied by a cable-car attendant, and fresh air sucked into the tunnel caused it to spread rapidly. More than 25 Americans from a ski club at a nearby military base were believed to be aboard. There were no initial reports of Canadians aboard.

A deadly ambush in the West Bank

Violence continued to escalate in the Middle East as Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and U.S. President Bill Clinton met in Washington in hopes of renewing the peace process. Just hours before Arafat's arrival in the United States, Hussein Abuja, a militia commander in Arafat's Fatah faction, was killed along with two female bodyguards when an Israeli helicopter fired missiles at Abuja's jeep in the West Bank. Abuja was the first Palestinian military leader killed in the violence that has claimed nearly 200 lives since Sept. 28. A Fatah statement promised a "heavy and painful response." While neither Clinton nor Arafat would reveal what they had discussed, the Palestinian leader said Abuja's death was "gravelly" hindering the peace process.

Mideast peace is also expected to be high on the agenda in the Premier Gulf state of Qatar, where Arafat was expected to meet with 55 other Islamic leaders in a three-day summit beginning on Nov. 12. The event will highlight the Muslim world's growing cooperation with Israeli and U.S. policies in the region.

Second note emerges from Kursk

Russian salvage crews found a second note written by an unidentified sailor on the Russian submarine Kursk, which sank in the Barents Sea on Aug. 12. The note tells of 23 men trapped in a rear compartment after an explosion tore through the vessel. "One feels unwell," wrote the sailor. "The pressure inside is rising." A similar note was found on a sailor whose body, along with 11 others, was recovered three weeks ago from the same compartment. Both notes contradict Russian claims the entire crew of 116 died instantly.

Eatons Returns

By Katherine Macklem in Winnipeg

Richard Sorby sweeps his fingers lightly across the top of a cherrywood counter being installed in the new Eatons store in Winnipeg. "This," he says, "isn't laminate." No, it is the real thing and he's making the point that the new Eatons—rebranded sans apostrophe, with a lower case logo—is going to be a class act.

As he speaks, the department store is 20 weeks away from its much anticipated Nov. 25 relaunch, and workers are going seven days a week to pull it together. Sorby, the executive responsible for Eatons' redesign, is circumnavigating Canada, visiting each of the seven locations. On this survey, the only store he visits in Ottawa, travelling from his home base in Toronto to Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria in the space of five days. Here, at Polo Park mall in Winnipeg, building

down between stories. An Eatons designer says the goal is to capture the art of shopping, if such a thing exists. Quiet waterfalls, curved lines, a sophisticated use of tones and standard colours all aim, Sorby explains, to provide a sensory experience. Each location will have personal shoppers, hotel-style concierges and people who can carry bags to your car. The sales staff will be twice as large as it was in the old stores. In a moment of hyperbole, Sorby says the reopening of Eatons will be the most exciting retail event "in the world."

Sorby's enthusiasm aside, the store's launch date, or "November two-five" as he calls it, has been marked in the agendas of Canadian retail circles. In an ever-evolving industry, the re-entry of Eatons is making a big splash. A few stores—Victoria and two others the company won't name—use close to ready and may open their doors early. Sorby says he is trying for something entirely new. "I threw out the book," he says. "We're going to break the mould."

The redesign might also break the bank. Eatons' parent company, Sears Canada Inc., won't say how much all this five retail costs, but there are clues. A retrofit like that costs at least \$100 a square foot, says an industry source. At 2.5 million square feet total, that adds up to \$250 million. A figure Eatons does not dispute. The company has said that the net losses acquired when it bought the 136-year-old T. Eaton Co. Ltd. last year would cover the cost of refurbishing the stores. Those net losses amount to \$250 million.

Whatever the amount, Sears Canada, which is run as controlled by Chicago-based Sears, Roebuck & Co., is in for the long haul. Initially, Paul Wilkins, Sears Canada CEO, said Eatons will turn a profit after its first year, but last week an official said the company would no longer make that promise. He did stand by the prediction that Eatons will have revenues of \$1 billion within three years. The goal is to capture a broad spectrum of shoppers—with Sears going to middle-class suburbanites and Eatons serving for the upper-end urban



Sorby in the Winnipeg store. I threw out the book.

cored. Eatons, says Sorby, will become a destination store.

It will have to be, against the chief competition. Given that there are only seven stores across Canada—compared with 16 in the heyday of the old Eatons (then with an apostrophe) he descended from founder Timothy Eaton—people will have to drive a distance if they want to go to one, says George Heller, president and CEO of Hudson's Bay Co., which owns both the Bay and Zellers. From Heller's perspective, the competition the new Eatons serves up for the Bay will be spread thinly across the country. "People talk about Eatons reopening and it was Eatons reopening," he says. "It's not. We're talking about a totally different animal here."

The new Eatons, argues Heller, won't beat the Bay on three of the four principal areas that department-store retailers are

concerned about: products, location and people. The only thing left to do, he says, is to do it better. "Do you have data much better a storeowner?" he asks Heller. "Not this, I'll make my fingers hurt." The reason, he says, is there's no prime retail space left in the downtown cores, the space Eatons targets.

While Heller says he's not worried about the chain's debut, he is keeping a respectful eye on its progress. After all, the first decline in 1999 of the former Eatons was a blessing to his company. Not only did the Bay no longer have to spend a lot of money and effort doing battle with its chief opponent, but Eatons' departure also left open the mid- to upper range of shoppers. To grab them, the Bay developed a strategy it is still in the process of executing, Heller says. It has brought home

Sears is set to unveil its upscale relaunch of a legendary retail name. Will shoppers buy it?

equipment burn up against stacked centers of merchandise. New counters and cabinets are neatly in place—those in the cosmetics department are already filled with products. But overall, the site as a construction site. Porcelain floor tiles—some stone, some high-gloss—are still being laid. Light fixtures—massive pendants alongside sleek halogen spots—are being installed. The floor design is curvy and matched by dropped ceilings made of varied materials—wood, perforated metal, as well as drywall. Walls and cabinets, too, are eclectic: etched glass, more cherrywood, mosaic, maple, stainless steel.

In the larger Toronto and Vancouver stores, Barone and Juliette designers hover over ornate armchairs, where customers surrounded in glass and light-colored tiles will glide up and

Heller at the Bay
in Toronto, trying
to shed negativity

furnishings and appliances back into its stores. It revamped its marketing strategy in an effort to shed negativity. It cut back on its Scotch and Sore days. Instead of producing ads focused on such events, the store now promotes the experience itself ("Shopping is good")—similar to Eaton's strategy of calling itself a destination.

There have been mistakes. Last year, the same one in which Eaton's collapsed. Hudson's Bay Co. reported its best earnings in five years and doubled its profit from 12 months earlier. Heller doesn't want to give up any of that edge, particularly to a competitor that has only seven stores. But he knows the Eaton name has value and both companies are after the same range of shoppers. For HBC, its Zellers stores are aimed at the lower to mid-end of the market, its suburban Bay stores are geared to middle-class suburbanites, and its downtown and regional mall stores are targeting higher-end shoppers. Heller is aware that all these customers can be fed and he doesn't want to lose them.

The retail business is at the tail end of a decade of tremendous upheaval, Heller points out. While the demise of Eaton's is the one event most Canadians easily remember, there were many others. Supercent's Woodward's, Robinson's Woodward's, Kmart, Kmart. One more significant event occurred in the '90s. The early mid-decade of Wal-Mart, the world's largest retailer, almost overnight set off the big-box craze: huge, cavernous stores located outside the city centers with lots of easy parking. It's caught on in home renovations, pet products, business supplies.

The big boxes forced the department stores to re-evaluate what they were doing. The upscale Eaton's struggled, losing much of its high-end clientele, and then scrambled for a piece of the lower end of the market. The company owned by Timothy Eaton's heirs dropped furniture, appliances and electronics to focus on fashion. But the retailer only confused and further alienated its customers. Over a period of 2½ years, the department store owner lost it sought bankruptcy protection. It sold much of its real estate, including its stakes in the Toronto Eaton Centre and the Pacific Centre in Vancouver. It became a public company. In its final full year of operation, the 64 remaining Eaton's department stores lost \$72 million on sales of \$1.6 billion. Finally, a casualty, and in May 1999, it put itself up for sale.

Enter Sears Canada Inc. A bid of \$80 million bought the leases to 18 Eaton's locations, outright ownership of the downtown Calgary site, the Eaton's name and all rights to the Eaton trademarks. Sears set aside seven locations to be attached under the Eaton's banner and kept the other 12 for Sears. Even before the deal closed on Dec. 30, Sothy



had begun the redesign of the Eaton's properties.

The department-store in Canada is worth about \$30 billion, Statistics Canada says. Times are good these days—the economy is strong, Christmas is coming and Canadians are shopping. It's just a small piece of that pie that Sothy wants to capture. To do so, the company conducted a series of focus groups with shoppers in major cities and found they wanted the quality of Holt Renfrew without the moonroof, Sothy says, adding, "not my words." The design team began to play with trim, textures, silhouettes, simplicity, redefining, good cases. The store will capitalize on the Eaton name and its reputation for quality, but, Sothy says, "you don't have to be stodgy." And

it doesn't mean "monotone-level" pricing, although no one should mistake Eaton's for a discount store. Already it has sent out 4.4 million catalogues and its new Eaton's credit card to old cardholders. Its marketing campaign, centered on the promotion of the store's new signature "vibergine" colour (a mix of the deep water skin of an anguilla), is already under way. But to

some observers, what's out there so far lacks focus. The redesign, says retail consultant Jean Pajunen, is a "hodgepodge" of ideas. From the TV ads to the catalogue, the marketing campaign pushes too many different buttons, she says. The key to making a new department store is differentiation. "What's new here? What's unique?" she asks. She says the lower-case, enclosed "e" symbol triggers hip or conservative thoughts, while the emphasis on class and quality recall the old Eaton's. The catalogue, she says, jumps from Sears-style fashions to Victoria's Secret-like lingerie to a \$4,999 diamond-encrusted, heart-shaped gold pendant. "The customer's new clothes," she says. "This is the image that comes to mind."

As snow dusts down on the fields surrounding Winnipeg, Sothy says he's confident about the new store that's soon to open. Sothy, who grew up in Winnipeg and whose parents worked for Eaton's, is proud to deliver a new version to his home town. "This store will blow them away." And hopefully, customers will blow a little cash—on Eaton's could be in trouble again. ■



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Deirdre McMurdy

The human cost of mergers

For years now, psychologists and consultants have expounded upon the complexities of making modern, blended families function. But on the business front, where a record volume of mega-mergers and acquisitions has created parallel relationships, the challenges of integration are still rarely met with detail.

There remains a stubborn reluctance by top management to deal directly with the so-called soft issues involved in combining corporate cultures and employees—both of which have often been focused on competing with the very company with which they're suddenly forced to blend. While time and money are lavished on the retooling of computer systems, benefit plans and office space, relatively little focus is reserved for bolstering employee morale, productivity and momentum at a time of upheaval and uncertainty.

Perhaps that's because it's harder to quantify and crunch the numbers related to these human issues. Or maybe it's because the cookie-cutter MBAs who occupy senior corporate posts don't have a familiar model or handy case study to rely upon in these uncharted waters. Certainly, the short-term emphasis on short-term returns forces executives to address the most immediate measures of bottom-line performance, such as stock price. But the hard costs of these softer issues are starting to become apparent. And in many cases, they show an undermining of at least some of the projected benefits of consolidating operations.

Third-quarter financial results for many large companies, including JDS Uniphase Corp., Coca Systems Inc. and other high-profile growth firms, reflected the surprisingly steep cost of expanding through aggressive acquisition and the payment of rich premiums for their quarry. Recently, junior investors have reacted harshly to results they deem to fall short of implied promises or specific targets.

One company that has already felt this sting is Montreal-based Air Canada. Last week, CEO Robert Milton admitted to a group of New York City securities analysts that the airline would not come close to achieving the \$880 million in "synergies" and savings projected at the time of the merger with Canadian Airlines International Ltd. Announcing that Air Canada is now expected to save about \$150 million less than the target, Milton noted that integrating Canada's 17,000 employees has been more expensive and time-consuming than forecast. Thus, he concluded, is because it is "an emotionally charged process" that is "perceived to create winners and losers."

While the "us" and "them" mentality can take years of deliberate effort to dismant when one company takes over another of comparable size, it can be especially challenging when small entrepreneurial firms are acquired by much larger

ones. That has already been a major theme in the high-tech sector, where large firms have made a habit of buying talent, innovation and growth from junior start-up ventures. They have then struggled to preserve the initial spark of attraction in a more bureaucratic structure.

That is also the challenge created by the Toronto Dominion Bank's \$324-million acquisition of Newcourt Capital Inc., last week. Newcourt was created in 1995 by a group of traders who saw the opportunity to provide institutional clients with an alternative to massive bank-owned brokerage services. TD Securities chairman and CEO Don Wright acknowledges that reducing the value of TD's investment in Newcourt—and the substantial goodwill charge in the price—arises heavily on preserving and harnessing the entrepreneurial spirit that made it successful in the first place.

But perhaps the most striking current example of the cost of a corporate integration run amok is the unseemly public brawl between the management of global pulp and paper giant Abitibi-Consolidated and a dissenting group, backed by its largest shareholder, Quebecor Inc. Although a special committee of Abitibi's board has supported CEO John Waret, both sides have been openly soliciting support among institutional shareholders in Canada and the United States for their vision of the company's future direction.

On the surface, the dispute is about the 25-per-cent decline in Abitibi's share price since the acquisition of Donabue Inc. earlier this year. However, the real root of the feud is clearly cultural. Michel Desbrens, former CEO of Donabue, had been serving as Abitibi chairman until his abrupt resignation at the end of October. Playing on a well-established reputation for astute management and team leadership, he is openly critical of Abitibi's level of executive spending on perks and travel, including a fishing camp. That cultural clash is exacerbated by the fact that Abitibi itself is the product of a 1997 merger with Stora-Consolidated of Montreal, and longtime CEO Waret is a longtime Abitibi employee (and a transplanted American) who led the top job for just 18 months.

Given how fraught these deals can be among companies that are in exactly the same business, it remains to be seen how those pursuing "convergence" among more disparate assets will fare. But a few things are already apparent: First, in almost every case, the savings and synergies from mergers will be slower to materialize than most senior managers anticipate. Second, productivity and performance will suffer as a result of uncertainty in the effects of employee dislocation and cultural adjustments. And third, the stock market will make it very difficult for the digestive phase of this consolidation cycle to proceed without liberal doses of amoxicillin all around.

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Business Notes

The money mating game

It was a week of takeover bids, alliances and asset swaps as Canada's financial sector continued the trend toward consolidation sweeping the industry worldwide. Cash-rich mutual fund giant Mackenzie Financial Corp. became the object of a takeover battle after C.I. Fund Management Inc.

for mergers. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce linked up with fund manager Investors Group and insurer Great-West Life Assurance Co. to offer consumers a package of services pulling together banking, insurance and portfolio management. CIBC will tap into the power of Great-West's and

Investors' combined sales force of 7,500 while offering services through CIBC branches.

At the same time, TD Bank Financial Group, which owns TD Securities, paid \$226 million for Newcrest Capital Inc. The deal gives TD more clout in the investment banking market, where the entrepreneurial Newcrest has built up a strong business since 1995. As part of the deal, Newcrest employees who are also shareholders must remain with the merged company. And in a separate move, TD swapped assets with Canada Life Assurance Co. TD took on Canada Life's property and casualty insurance operations, while the insurer got TD's \$5.1-billion group savings business. Canada Life will become the country's largest administrator of group savings, including pensions, profit-sharing plans and RRSPs, with \$10 billion in assets.

preserve the forward momentum.

But without the prospect of interest rates to bolster it, the Canadian dollar continued to fall. It hit a 22-month low of 64.57 cents (U.S.) on Thursday before closing the week at 64.85



Source: Stats Canada

CanWest deal reduced

CanWest Global Communications Corp. is having trouble reshoring the assets of Hollinger Inc. that it bought for \$3.5 billion late summer. High bond interest rates have made it tougher for the Winnipeg-based TV conglomerate to finance the purchase of Hollinger's print newspaper holdings, including 50 per cent of the *National Post*. The *Post* expects that Hollinger will likely raise enough of its assets to reduce the value of the deal by about 10 per cent.

In the chips

A chip-maker based in Silicon Valley had a highly successful stock launch despite bleak market conditions in the high-tech sector. Transmeta Corp. saw its shares, issued at \$21 (U.S.), climb to \$45.25 on the first day of trading. Its powerful new chip has attracted such clients as Sony, NEC and Hitachi. Legendary programmer Linus Torvalds, designer of the Linux operating system, works for Transmeta.

Loblaw's choice

The man who oversaw the creation of Loblaw's highly successful line of "President's Choice" products is stepping down. Richard Currie, 63, son of Loblaw Cos. Ltd. for 24 years and took the company, owned by Toronto's Weston family, from a drifting grocery chain worth about \$40 million to a firm valued at \$14 billion. He will be succeeded by John Ledore, 45, who has been with the chain for 26 years.

Last wool for Pets.com

In what many are viewing as the symbolic end of dot.com mania, Web retailer Pets.com is closing. The San Francisco-based company, created in early 1999, had the financial backing of such heavyweights as online bookseller Amazon.com.

Westjet soars

Calgary-based WestJet Airlines Ltd. announced third-quarter profits of \$10.4 million, up 73 per cent over the previous year. The results reflect the discount airline's recent expansion into central and eastern Canada as it competes more directly with Air Canada.



Hunter (left) and colleague Phil Cunningham

launched a hostile, \$3.9-billion bid. Led by president Jon Hunter, Mackenzie countered by seeking other suits. WFCI wins the battle, the combined firm would be Canada's largest mutual fund company.

Banko, meanwhile, were on the move as well, making deals in the wake of a federal election call that killed legislation that would have clarified rules

Financial Outlook

Nice one, Canada. In its twice-yearly economic forecast, the Bank of Canada predicted that growth will hit five per cent this year—well above previous expectations—and rise to four per cent in 2001. The bank tugs the price of the Canadian economy, citing strong demand, and forecast only a moderate rise in the core inflation rate—which includes food and energy costs—on two per cent in the second half of next year from 1.5 per cent currently. Most analysts expect the central bank to keep a lid on interest rates to

UCCB

University College of Cape Breton



Left: Campus overlooking the picturesque Cabot Trail in Cape Breton Island. Right: Aerial view of the University College of Cape Breton.

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People work hard to stay in Cape Breton. In the last century, there were times when hard work was not enough. The Digital Revolution has changed that. Cape Bretoners can now stay home, and work, and welcome others to join them in a richer future.

Central to the digital revolution is an understanding of how humans share and communicate deep values. As the implications of the World Wide Web and wireless technology became manifest, many Cape Bretoners realized they possessed an inherent endowment of the new ethos. Cape Breton found itself with an abundant new resource in the way these people imagined the world. And the resource — cultural imagination — is a renewable one.

Over the past five years, the foundation of a new industry has been laid in Cape Breton. The two principal agents of this success have been Silicon Island Digital Art and Innovation Centre, a private collaborative venture, and the University College of Cape Breton.



SILICON Island

Silicon Island Digital Art and Innovation Centre is a state-of-the-art technology centre that acts as a focal point for Cape Breton's dynamic group of new media and information technology companies and a model for high-tech entrepreneurship.

The vision for Silicon Island originated when two local businessmen presented the destruction of the Cape Breton County courthouse. In that abandoned Sydney building, they saw potential for synergy. It would provide a unique location for multi-media and digital technology companies with high-tech facilities and access to powerful and integrated technologies. Today, after more than \$3.5 million in renovations, the former courthouse is now a state-of-the-art home to more than 20 digital-media-based companies. The

33,000-sq.-ft. facility has become a focal point for existing multi-media companies and is home to the digital media college, McKeown College, and a gallery for digital and visual art.

The Silicon Island companies look beyond traditional boundaries, and explore collaborations within and across the industry. They produce top calibre solutions and share a commitment to consistent quality, a dedication to customer service, and a continuous re-investment in leading technologies. Moreover, clustering allows the companies to share administrative, business, and technical resources and to benefit from cooperative marketing. The centre itself has become a dynamic showcase of the island's entrepreneurship and technological advance.

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CB Community Network provides Internet access, through both dial-up and cable access to Cape Breton homes and offices. www.cbnet.ca

The Centre for Distance Education is a subsidiary of McKeown College and is a leader in innovative CD-ROM and animation training. www.cde.ca

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Tollan Atlantic, a video and multimedia production house, specializes in educational products. Award winning videos include: *Singing the Bad Eagle* and *1400* documentaries. www.tollan.com

In addition, 14 companies located elsewhere in Cape Breton are associates of Silicon Island. They benefit from and contribute to the services, technology base and expertise of the Centre.

The success of Silicon Island has led to the planning of a new building adjacent to the present complex. Phase II is envisioned as a four-story, 45,000-sq.-ft., pillar, cylindrical office tower, with a total area of 35,000-sq.-ft. An auditorium, post-production rooms, recording/conference facilities, and exhibits will also be housed within the new addition.

visit: The Silicon Island Innovation Centre where
If companies are creating a world of solutions

right: A class at the Royal Road Learning Centre, UCCB students, Culture and Heritage Centre, for major A 2001 premiere engineering technology student during a visit to the North Atlantic Energy plant in Goldboro, New Brunswick



THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF CAPE BRETON Information Technology

The University College of Cape Breton, since its inception as a degree-granting university in 1982, has refined and elaborated a pragmatic curriculum that allows students to structure their studies in various interdisciplinary ways. Experience in the development of innovative programs led to the university's major role in the expansion of information technology studies.

The School of Science and Technology, responsible for the delivery of traditional degrees in science and engineering, also offers a set of degrees in technology, one of which is the Bachelor of Technology (Information). This four-year degree offers specialization in information management, networking systems, computer system development, and geographical information systems.

To support its innovative program in Information Technology the University established a Centre of Excellence in Information Technology. In addition, the centre has a mandate to assist the growth of the IT sector in Cape Breton.

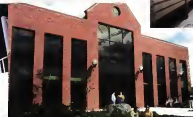
The Centre has the following goals:

- to improve the state of the university's IT infrastructure
- to sponsor training, testing, and workshop activities
- to develop dual-role facilities that permit access and use by IT firms
- to offer advisory and support services
- to improve line-access capacity that supports cluster development, and
- to establish community access programs

A recent aspect of the university's advance was the establishment of The Information Technology Innovation Centre to provide a bridge between Cape Breton innovation and national and international commercial opportunities. This new Centre has a formal link to the National Research Council, which gives crucial access to the national research facility at the Institute of Information Technology in Ottawa. The Information Technology Innovation Centre will help local industry gain a competitive advantage from software engineering and opportunistic networking innovations; it will be the cornerstone of the new industry.

In September, the University's efforts in the IT sector were rewarded by an announcement from the National Research Council that it is to establish an eight-10 person research group to be housed at the University "to support Cape Breton's emerging cluster of expertise and technology in information technology". The announcement continued, "Cape Breton is already home to numerous information technology companies, and is well positioned to attract and nurture new IT firms and thus build critical mass. In addition, the University College of Cape Breton houses a business incubator facility that works closely with Silicon Island, another incubator facility located in downtown Sydney, NS."

Thus the University's evolving IT structure will include the active participation of the National Research Council. Future plans look to the participation of The Nova Scotia Innovation Corporation and major corporations like Alcan, Sun Microsystems and Nortel Networks.



left: Students enter inside the Great Hall at the University College of Cape Breton. above: North view of the Great Hall at the University College of Cape Breton

UCCB
University College of Cape Breton

right: Women officers, Associates, Hospital for Administration with students in the Hospitality Centre at UCCB. In right: UCCB-Academy CAPSIS. Soccer team in action making a header game.



Cape Breton (UCCB)



Left: Joe B. Marshall, Associate Professor of Music Studies reviews an exhibit with some of his students. Right: Market in the chemistry lab of UCCB.

The University College of Cape Breton was the first postsecondary institution of its kind in Canada. University colleges allow for a broad range of degrees, diplomas, and certificate programs, offering technical, vocational, and academic programming. University colleges are characterized by their close community-oriented, and diverse by approach. Other postsecondary institutions around the world, including schools in the Caribbean and the United Kingdom, have adopted the UCCB model.

Academically, the University is divided into four schools that offer university and college study opportunities that make extensive use of Co-operative programs. The School of Arts and Letters offers degrees in 12 disciplines including Child Studies, and Marketing Studies. The School of Business offers concentrations in seven areas including business management and information technology. The School of Science and Technology is responsible for both university and college programming to science, engineering technology and trades students. The School of Community Studies offers a process-oriented, experiential degree program that focuses on problem-solving, self-directed learning, critical thinking, action research and job market preparation.

Beyond from the schools, but drawing upon the same faculty, the University has established 17 centres, variously responsible for research, community liaison, and resource development. The centres are, by nature, interdisciplinary and often are the originators of innovative programming.

The Centre of Environmental Research conducts interdisciplinary research that addresses the needs of Cape Breton in the areas of applied environmental research including ecology, health, and remediation. The Centre for Housing Initiatives conducts research in housing issues, including initiatives that contribute to the economic and social enhancement of communities in Cape Breton.

The new Atlantic Canadian Workplace Read Centre will provide a range of services to assist labour and management in developing mutually supportive and beneficial links between the academic world and the Atlantic Region. The Centre of Excellence in Offshore Petroleum Development and Petroleum Education will examine and perform applied research that will evaluate technical problems, which face the drilling, production, and operations staff that support the major players in this sector.

The CAD/CAM Centre fosters applied research and development in the modern manufacturing sector and a CAD laboratory specializes in training in computer-aided drafting and design. The EDSAPS Centre provides technological support to academic programming and supports a wide range of projects in partnership with public and private sectors.

The Technology Enterprise Centre integrates the functions of knowledge-based, high-tech enterprises into the skills and information available at the University. As of March, 2000, the Technology Enterprise Centre had eight resident clients and four off-site affiliate clients. There are currently 96 people employed by the TEC and its clients. Private firms benefit from faculty expertise, students, from exposure to cutting-edge technology in actual operation.

UCCB services include a library which houses almost half a million pages, the Boardman Playhouse which has seen the production of more than 400 plays and an art gallery built to national gallery standards. The Sullivan Field House has tennis, badminton and volleyball courts, an indoor track and a fitness lab. The Canada Games Complex houses a 2000-metre arena. Currently, UCCB offers five varsity sports: men's basketball, men's soccer, women's basketball, women's soccer and women's volleyball.

Through its many schools, centres, and support services, UCCB offers a range of opportunity to its students. Its faculty and staff strive to perfect a pragmatic approach to learning, which will help students meet personal, educational and career goals.



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Fax: (902) 562-0119; E-mail: welcome@uccb.ns.ca
wwwuccb.ns.ca

Opening the sex files

Gisel Della Chiara discovers the bedroom

The unwanted advances of forward young men are a regular job based in the chosen profession of **Gisel Della Chiara**. "Men approach me on the street, saying, 'You're the girl on that sex show, what can you teach me?'" says the 32-year-old Chicago-born beauty and host of Discovery Channel's *The Sex Files*. Conversely, the single Torontoan has found that more gentlemanly suitors are intimidated by a woman who is surrounded by sex all day. Her current boyfriend, says Della Chiara, is confident enough to handle the situation. But after two seasons on the air, her dad is still coming to terms. "He flipped out," she says. "He tells everyone I'm on the Discovery Chan-

nel, but when they ask him what show, he says, 'I don't remember'." It's certainly conceivable that her father would be embarrassed by the graphic nature of *The Sex Files*. The program takes a scientific look at intimacy but doesn't shy away from showing frontal nudity and couples in the act. The comic and educational premise has helped to make the program Discovery's highest rated show ever—and viewers, who see the show as a useful sex-education resource, often request video copies. Della Chiara, who also hosts *Love Vibes* on CFMT, insists people are watching to learn—not for the pretty host. "I am the package," she says, "but not the content."



The show's host, teaching the science of sex

Prisoner of unconditional love

Here art, in the form of her new novel, *Cargo of Orpheus*, and its cover magazine, is not entering her life. **Susan Muguave** says. Or at least not husband **Stephen Reid's** current 18-year prison sentence. "I started that book eight years ago, and finished it a week before Stephen was arrested," says the West Coast poet, as famous for her head-line-making private life as for her writing. Reid was picked up by police after a bungled bank robbery in Victoria in June, 1999. But personal experience still informs Muguave's darkly humorous tale of an ensnared woman sent to death row for murdering her child.

After all, Reid was serving time for

another crime when Muguave, now 49, married him in 1986. (The couple have an 11-year-old daughter, **Sophia**; Muguave has another child, **Chanelle**, 18, from a previous relationship.) The writer's prison visits to Reid inspired *Cargo of Orpheus*, which lan-



Muguave: her new novel lampoons the rules and jargon of penitentiaries

pooned the usually bureaucratic rules and jargon common to penitentiaries. For example, female visitors must hand over their weapons, for fear an "accident" could ensue himself by choking on one," explains a guard with magnificent redundancy, while exonerated sex prisoners' arms with disinterest before administering lethal injections.

The better-to-leave-than-try tone of the novel, which reflects Muguave's attitude towards her own family nightmare, does nothing to dispense the writer's hatred of prison. "You can't see anything there that has life," she says. But neither does *Cargo of Orpheus*'s grim atmosphere obscure an ultimately hopeful story. "It's really a book about unconditional love," says Muguave, "about how far you will go to protect someone you love."

Coughs and strokes

Common cold remedies pose a health risk

The incidence is rare, the possibility remote. Yet residents across Canada and the United States spent last week voluntarily pulling dozens of cough and cold remedies off their shelves because of the potential risk of severe stroke posed by one key ingredient. Health Canada, following the lead of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, issued a warning to consumers to stop using nonprescription medications containing phenylephrine (PPA).

The government's response came after U.S. studies linked the ingredient—which is identified clearly on the label of any medicine that contains it—to potentially fatal strokes. PPA is a stimulant

that acts as a nasal decongestant in many cough and cold, sinus and allergy medicines, both prescription and nonprescription. It is also present in higher doses in some appetite suppressants sold in the United States. But PPA is not authorized for use in diet medications sold in Canada. Weight-loss remedies such as Dietamine, sold in the United States with PPA, are marketed without it in Canada. Researchers at Yale University concluded that PPA is appetite suppressant and possibly in cough and cold remedies presented a risk of stroke to women. Men may also be at risk.

Both countries may ban the ingredient altogether after further study. PPA is

contained in 63 types of popular cough and cold products available in Canada, including some formulations of Contac, Demotop, Triaminic, Sinusid and Orade. Using them "is simply not worth the risk," said Health Canada spokeswoman Heidi Timblin.

While the contentious products quickly disappeared from drugstore shelves, some remained on sale in convenience stores and other outlets. Canadians, meanwhile, can easily cope without PPA, says David Sites, head of the pharmacology department at the University of Manitoba. "It's really none of your business," he says. "There are other treatments to use. The question is whether it's really advisable to use anything at all."

Cheryl Hawkes

For a list of medications with PPA and list of Health Canada's warning

www.hc-sc.gc.ca

LEARNING TO LEAD at UNB Fredericton's Renaissance College



Headier: "I'm a transfer student from Carleton University in Ottawa who worked as a page in Parliament last year. It motivated by the unique but extremely relevant courses. "In my PPA of Images course, I'm forced to look at things in an entirely different way. This course is teaching me how real our world really is. It's also a lot of fun!"

Acad: Sarah Melvin, a Pathways M.B. student and one of three Renaissance College students who have received prestigious Canadian Merit or

Millennium Scholarships. "Ultimately we may have different goals but we all share the desire to be the best that we can be. And I know that we are all going to succeed. We will support and encourage each other to make sure that we do."

Renaissance College plans to accept an additional 25 students in September 2001 and 2002 and expand its operations to the Saint John campus.



Maybe it was the three-day course trip that brought them together. Maybe it's the "repetitive learning" that former-student Conrad Trosser recalls. Or maybe it's first-year student Kate Farnham's claim: "Until I came to Renaissance College I felt like the odd one out. Suddenly I am meeting other people my age who are passionate about the same things that I am."

Whatever the reason, the 22 students in the inaugural class of the University of New Brunswick's new Renaissance College in Fredericton have discovered they have a lot in common.

DIALOGUE with Dean Terry Haggerty

Q. Why do you think the Renaissance College program has attracted so much interest?
A. Most people want to make our universities and our world a better place—more just, more open and more democratic. Renaissance College appeals to people who want to contribute—not just our students, but our faculty and the members in the community who have volunteered to assist in our enterprise.

Renaissance College appeals to people who want to contribute—not just our students, but our faculty and the members in the community who have volunteered to assist in our enterprise.

Q. Students received the first term in September. How is it going?
A. It's a hard topic. Learning is the quality and development of our faculty and our students. We are surrounded by a community of enthusiastic faculty members, who each share with us in physics, sociology, education, computer science, religious studies, theatre, fine arts, nursing, business, economics and technology. We're not a cadre of independent experts from the community. Equally important, we attract 22 outstanding students, high-achieving students as well as mature learners and university transfer students.

Q. What are these students really like?
A. It's hard to generalize. The high-achievers typically hold leadership positions in their schools, served their communities as volunteers and had been

Q. Can you briefly explain the Renaissance College program?

A. It's a three-year interdisciplinary leadership program for undergraduates—the only one in Canada. Each student develops individual learning outcomes and leadership capacity. Health care community engagement is a vital part of the program. Learning and leadership through their various internships in Canada and abroad.

The program is a socially responsible leadership combined with a cross-disciplinary approach that results in a more and, balanced and well-rounded society.

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A. It's hard to generalize. The high-achievers typically hold leadership positions in their schools, served their communities as volunteers and had been

strived or succeeded in world-class and more. They're also well-rounded academic achievers—20 per cent of our high-achieving students have some kind of national scholarship.

Our future leaders bring a wealth of leadership experience to our class discussions. The challenges and challenges of being part of a small group of high-achievers is one of our distinguishing features.

Q. Where is Renaissance College located?

A. In August, the College moved into a beautifully restored Victorian mansion on the UNB Fredericton campus. It contains 18th-century architectural features with 21st-century glass wings. It's in the center. Living in the College is optional, but students find living and learning in a historic building an attractive feature.

Q. How can people find out more about Renaissance College?

A. Our Web site at www.unb.ca/renaissance provides basic information including our courses, philosophy and an online application process.

The best way to learn more is to visit the College and meet with current students and faculty. Call us at (506) 457-3332 or e-mail chaggerty@unb.ca to arrange a visit.



In 2000 the University of Waterloo beat the best in North America to take first place in the prestigious William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition, symbolic of mathematical supremacy on the continent.

North American Champions!

UN students also captured the North American title and came 2nd overall in the world, in the ACM International Collegiate Programming Contest sponsored by IBM. Waterloo beat the likes of Harvard, Duke, Michigan (Ann Arbor), Albert Einstein U., St. Petersburg (INR) in 2000, and also took 1st place in 1999 and 1998. Our students' record is our source of pride!



"Congratulations, University of Waterloo—a world-class university that once again has come through with flying colours." Jim Brown, President & CEO, IBM Canada Ltd.

"Our outstanding record over many years in the Putnam and ACM competitions confirms our UN math and computer science students are among the world's best." Ron Day, Dean, Faculty of Mathematics

IT'S A BIG WORLD OUT THERE... full of surprises and adventure.

On the other hand, today's global thinking is making it smaller every day.

Whichever way you see it, the fact is, today's university students need an educational experience that prepares them to be "world-ready" for the future.

They could choose a large university in a big city to get that experience, but chances are they'll just get lost in the crowd.

They could choose a small campus in a quiet country setting, but would that expand their horizons?

What they really want is a university that is small enough to care, yet big enough to offer quality, relevant programs, a sense of the adventure of learning and a global view of the world.

What they really want is the University of New Brunswick Saint John

"UNB" is a renowned university—a university that has taken a good, hard look at itself and has found its place... in the world. Right from its academic and research programs to its student recruitment efforts and student life initiatives, UNB Saint John has a global perspective.

Take its partnerships with Beijing Concord College, for example, where the Post-grads of the St. John's Business Administration and its B.Sc. in Computer Science are taught to Chinese students who will ultimately complete their degrees at UNB Saint John. St. John's students are also offered the opportunity to do some of their course work at the Beijing College.

UNB's e-learning commerce initiatives also fit the bill. The UNB Graduate Commerce Centre, which has received industry Minister John Markey describes as "one of the strongest in Canada," is a key partner in the new UNB Research Centre's new Institute for Information Technology. And since UNB was the first in North America to offer undergraduate and graduate e-commerce programs, there is no doubt that St. John's students will be ready for a future in top-level business.

UNB's other programs, like its environmental and marine biology offerings, its international studies programs, its Bachelor of Arts in International and Communication Studies, and its hospitality and tourism degrees, are also designed to give students an international perspective.

UNB's reputation for its state-of-the-art facilities developed by its electronic commerce students is "pretty tall."

And with a research projects, co-op placements and exchanges available to places like China, the Bahamas, France, Ukraine, New Zealand and Ohio, St. John's students have ample opportunity to be a global adventurer.

UNB's has increased its International Student enrollment four-fold in the last three years. That, too, contributes to the global experience available to St. John's students. It also provides a unique opportunity for students to study abroad at this impressive St. John's university.

But what really sets UNB apart is its people—strong, motivated, knowledgeable faculty and staff and friendly, active, involved students, at least on making the St. John's experience the best. Surveys consistently show that UNB Saint John students give St. John's and staff of the highest ratings.

It's the quality of being approachable, available and actively interested in student success. St. John's students are almost sure to find their environment when asked if they would recommend UNB Saint John to others.

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Books

Subversion and genius

By John Benrose

On the face of it, the two writers are as unlike as chalk and cheese. George Orwell, who died in 1950 of tuberculosis, was a committed socialist and internationalist who chronicled the decline of the British Empire. His masterpiece, 1984, is a biting and gloomy novel about a world crushed by totalitarianism. By contrast, the career of American author Saul Bellow—still very much alive at 85—has reflected his country's spectacular rise to dominance in the second half of the 20th century. His novels from *The Adventures of Augie March* to *Humboldt's Gift* celebrate the explosive energies and



George Orwell, embittered loneliness informs his novels

Biographies of two great writers show they had much in common

and music individuals of a society in which anything seems possible.

Yet to two new biographies show, these two authors have much in common. Both laboured long before finding time and fortune. Both pursued many amiable relationships with women. And both reaped great notions of success. Whether writing about Winston Smith railing the bloodthirsty of Big Brother or Miss Harrop, compulsively putting his comfortable middle-class life apart, Orwell had Bellow celebrate a life against whose opposition was more either than their own lives.

Several biographies have been written about Orwell, yet none catches his sharp, inspiring presence quite so freshly as Jeffrey Meyers' *Orwell: Writings, Conversations of a Generation* (Penguin, 384 pages, \$42). Born Eric Blair in 1903 in India (he didn't adopt his famous pen name until the publication of his first book in 1933), Orwell grew up with every prospect of becoming

a humanitarian socialist. All this is well known. What Meyers adds to the Orwell story besides some new photographs and some relatively minor facts) is a powerful sense of the restless and unhappy that drove the man. For Meyers, a respected literary biographer and scholar, the misanthropic was guilt—guilt at his privileged upbringing, guilt for the sin of Empire, guilt at being human and thus fallible. This guilt, Meyers writes, formed "a kind of delirious, tramp that he always carried around with him."

But Meyers also seems right in insisting that Orwell enjoyed the guile and the aesthetic mission in drive him

to, from refusing to wear an erasable in writer (which undoubtedly inflated his T2) to recklessly exposing himself to Fascist bullets in Spain. There was a caustic, perverse joy in the writer that grew more intense the tougher the situation became, and it is this that makes him so attractive. With his thin, misanthropic, tall, tubercular frame, curly voice and gleaming eyes, Orwell all but walks off Meyers' page.

Orwell, the child of privilege, wanted to share the privations of the poor. But the subject of James Atlas' fascinating *Below* (Random House, 606 pages, \$35), the late major biography of the writer, was born poor in 1915 to Russian Jewish immigrant parents in Lachine, Que. Bellow would remember his nine years in Canada as an idyllic time, while viewing his family's move to Chicago in 1926 as a fall into



Orwell: perverse joy



a more abrasive reality. As he later wrote: "Everything was louder, more chaotic, nastier, hotter, bigger than anything I had seen in Canada."

Bellow had to fight to become a writer his family despised the occupation and wanted him to go into business. Their disapproval, along with the death of his mother when he was 17, helped shape the chronic, embittered loneliness that informs Bellow's novels. As *Atlas* points out, all Bellow's heroes are versions of himself—lonely, sensi-

tive, misunderstood men with well-read, fixating minds. The novel is his fiercest being particularly good at plot or at getting into the heads of characters unlike himself. There are huge limitations in a writer, but Bellow has made a virtue of his system. In most of his novels, the hero's passion survives every sentence until—in the sparkling, supercharged dynamic of the writer's prose—this every-folkie and thought-late in a unique world.

Bellow has enjoyed a kind of worldly

success that came too late to be much good to the acidic Orwell. In 1975, Bellow won the Nobel Prize, and he has long been lionized as the most outstanding contemporary American writer. An ardent socialist when young, Bellow has grown more conservative. In the late 1980s, he provoked an outcry from supporters of multiculturalism by rhetorically demanding of a reporter "Who is the 'folksy' of the Zukof? The Person of the Poopoo?" Orwell might not have agreed with his premises, but Bellow's tilt at political correctness would surely have drawn a chuckle from the subversive Englishman. ■



Derek Chezzi

The counterculture zine

A book and comic shop called *The Beginning* is a counterculture oasis from the onslaught of media giants. Independently owned, it's nestled a few feet from Toronto's bustling Bloor Street, between the huge lunch-filled Humber Falls department store and the Annex neighbourhood, known for its hand-dyed-you-old architecture and often left-leaning politics inhabitants. Between the store's two floors, and you'll find comics by fringe artists displayed as prominently as any Superman comic. There are books by Marjorie de Sade, magazines about B-film starlets, and manga, a

Japanese comic enjoyed by a many slabs as children. It's also a great place to find dozens upon dozens of zines by local artists and writers.

Zines are sort of a mini-magazine—self-produced, amateur publications on nearly any topic, imaginable from political manifestos to hand-drawn comic strips with poetry. They're the print equivalent of a garage band's home recording, crafted with passion and a noticeable sense of uniqueness. Some have covers made of sandpaper while others are hand-printed. But most are cheaply produced photocopies—no medicines

run off on a photocopier at work when no one's looking. At this level, they usually sell for 50 cents each. Whatever their content and form, zines are rooted in a philosophy of creation over mindless mass consumption.


Peer Birkmose, co-owner of *The Beginning*, keeps his zines mostly from local talent. "There are really only a handful of books that make any money for me," he says. For the most part, he takes books on consignment from artists who walk through the door peddling product. "The next I display as a service to the makers who are also my clientele." Birkmose says that, for the most part, amateurs are more interested in getting their books into the hands of readers than making a buck. "Some don't even come back to pick up their money and old zines."

Being heard is the lesson to be learned from the zine scene. Living in the din of media from newspapers, magazines, TV, radio and the Internet, it's easy to become lost. Zine makers want to break out, to say something the corporate-owned media doesn't. "I know a lot of people who do literally search out something like zines to get a breath of fresh air," says Emily Pohl-Wesley, co-owner of *Kiss Machine*, an arts, culture

and politics zine. She put out her first zine, *We Have Lives*, six years ago to pop the Gen-X slacker stereotype. At her best, zines bring together elements of photography, writing and music in a grassroots response to media domination and a consumer society. "When you're making your own zine, you get to control everything," says Pohl-Wesley. "You get to decide the message."

While definitely not the cultural mainstream, zines may not be relegated to the back corners for long as an economy hungry for the youth market is always hunting for ways to capture new customers. Today, you can buy zines at the American-based Tower Records chain store, which has influenced the Canadian retail scene. CBC television's new series *Our Film* follows a character who publishes her own zine. And *Gemstone*, the largest site for in Canada, saw its best attendance yet, when nearly 1,000 people turned out last month for the fifth annual event.

Zinesters walk a difficult line between an anti-corporate, socially critical ethos and the desire to be recognized for their effort. Despite zines' anti-celebrity culture and giant entertainment companies, writers must participate to some degree in the very systems they abhor if they want their voice heard. In fact, the zine scene already has its own celebrities. There's Jim Munroe, a Toronto-based writer and author who self-published *Angry Young Spacemen*, his second novel, after a bad experience with publishing house HarperCollins. His Web site, www.angryyoungspacemen.com, posts tips on do-it-yourself book publishing. There's Nephilous who puts out the popular *Infomission* (www.infomission.org). And there are professional artists who continue to publish zines on the side. It's what you do with the time that ultimately counts. For the editors of *Kiss Machine*, that means building the small publication up to the next level on its way to many artists' dreams: a magazine carried on newsstands across the country. "The next issue will have a colour cover, we're hoping, and we'll get ads," says Pohl-Wesley. "Eventually it will be sort of an arts and culture magazine. Not necessarily glossy, but one that gets more widely distributed than a zine." Not the more widely distributed paper from a pose of countercultural revolutionaries. Then again, this is a whole new decade.





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Goodbye to gas guzzlers

Sensible alternative vehicles are starting to hit the roads

By Donny Howalshika

The car is a showstopper, no doubt about that. Ever since Nigel Finnick got his red Honda Insight last May, Vancouverians have been asking little questions like "nice," or stopping and asking him how he likes driving a car with a gas-electric hybrid engine. His teenage daughter, in a testament to the Insight's cool factor, looks forward to being driven to school in it. Finnick, whose company, Azure Dynamics Inc., is developing a control system for a hybrid van, says he loves the sporty two-seater's tandem of a one-litre, three-cylinder engine seamlessly mated to a quiet battery-powered motor. View to gas stations are infrequent. The only problem is the attention. "If you get on a ferry," says Finnick, "you've got to make sure you get out safely—otherwise, you're arrested."

The Honda Insight, as well as Toyota's four-seat Prius sedan, are just the first in a wave of alternative modes of transportation that industry analysts expect to see on North American roads over the next decade. Ford will offer its Escape sport-utility hybrid in 2003, and General Motors expects to release



Finnick and his Honda Insight, the 17 (below) filling up infrequently

its full-size Chevrolet Silverado and GMC Sierra pickups in 2004, improving fuel economy by nearly 15 per cent. DaimlerChrysler is developing its Durango SUV hybrid for 2003, saying it will boast 20-per-cent better mileage than the gas-powered version.

The major manufacturers are also developing cars powered exclusively by batteries, like GM's speedy EV1, available through lease in California and Arizona. And they are eyeing natural gas, as well as the holy grail of automotive propulsion: non-polluting fuel cells. Meanwhile, a slew of futuristic bicycles propelled by small but powerful electric motors hold out the promise of alleviating, if only a little, the congestion in Canadian cities—and hangs

The need for a viable alternative to the internal combustion engine is pressing. The world uses more petroleum now than at any other time in its history—about 73 million barrels daily—and the oil won't last forever. Gasoline prices, as every consumer knows, have been hitting record levels in recent

months. Vehicular emissions play a major role in global warming, which most scientists believe is real and getting worse. Today, there are 700 million cars and trucks in use worldwide, and the number is expected to double in one billion by 2020, according to Hasegawa Watanabe, managing director of Toyota Motor Co. "The age of the internal combustion engine," says Watanabe, "is over."

That may be overestimating things a bit, by current thinking anyway. The U.S. department of energy estimates hybrids will account for less than seven per cent of the world's vehicles by 2020, while electric- and natural-gas-powered vehicles will represent at most two per cent. Vehicles with fuel cells under the hood are expected to make up less than one per cent. Still, Watanabe's enthusiasm is understandable. Hybrids, unlike electric or fuel-cell cars, meet three key criteria for mass acceptance: reasonable price, cage unharmed by open business and convenient refueling.

Honda's Insight gets up to 25 km per litre on the highway, about 10 km per litre more than its gasoline-fuelled equivalent, and costs \$28,820. In battery-exchange under testing, harnessing the energy in its wheels, Honda has sold

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MBNA



'The age of the internal combustion engine is over,' says Toyota's boss

3,000 dealers in North America, currently available only with a manual transmission, though an automatic is due in mid-2001. Toyota's Prius has the advantage of being a four-seater with an automatic transmission. Worldwide, Toyota has sold 40,000 Prius, selling in Canada for \$29,990. Jean-François Barville, an Environment Canada engineer in Montreal, says hybrids will serve as a bridge between the competitive gas guzzlers of today and the fast-approaching era of tomorrow, whenever those cars are to be. "Hybrids," says Barville, "will dominate the next 10 to 15 years."

Then what? Experts aren't quite sure. The industry is pushing hard to develop fuel-cell technology, which uses compressed hydrogen with oxygen to produce electric power with no harmful emissions (or modest ones, if the hydrogen is first refined onboard from natural gas, methanol or petroleum). Barrabaz, B.C.-based Ballard Power Systems Inc. is at the forefront of fuel-cell development, and says DaimlerChrysler, Ford, General Motors, Toyota and Honda plan to have fuel-cell-powered cars available as early as 2004. But the prospect for their widespread use in the near term appears bleak, due to their high cost and a lack of safe sources of hydrogen.

Natural gas offers an immediate alternative. John Lyon, president of Fuel-Maker Corp. of Toronto, estimates there are about 50,000 natural-gas-powered cars and light trucks operating in Canada. Compared with gasoline and propane, natural gas burns cleaner last month, American Honda Motor Co. Inc. took a 20-per-cent stake in Lyon's firm, which builds heavy-duty natural-gas-powered cars to rival hybrids, fleet vehicles and Zamboni. With Honda's cash infusion, Fuel-Maker plans to spend on patented technology

and develop a \$1,500 refuelling station for the home over the next three years.

The pump, says Lyon, will be designed for mounting indoors on a garage wall, rather like the outlet for a natural-gas barbecue. It will be the key, he says, to developing the consumer market for cars like the natural-gas-powered Honda Civic GX, sold in the United States for up to \$6,000 more than its gasoline equivalent. Despite the higher initial price, Lyon says natural gas is an economical option because the fuel costs the equivalent of about 40

Ford's Think City: trying to get drivers to use electric cars on short trips

cent more than gasoline. The company is preparing to produce for the U.S. market under the IT banner, for "intelligent transport." The plant, with a planned capacity of 10,000 units per year starting in April, will first produce a four-door electric hatchback and a van, with a convertible planned for the summer. Barry Good, Dynasty's chairman, sees his new market in good communities, airports, university campuses and resorts. Good expects a fully loaded, four-door IT with four seats to retail for \$75,500.

If that's not too rich, an electric bicycle might be the ultimate low-speed alternative. The federal government has drafted regulations to permit power-assisted electric bikes with a top speed of 52 km/h on the road. Marc Laframont, owner of five Sportable bike shops in the Ottawa area, is eager to see the regulations come into effect, likely in spring. Laframont is the Canadian distributor of eBikes, which retail for \$2,000 to \$3,500. He has 50 people on a waiting list to buy the electric bikes once they are legal. "If we could get five or 10 per cent of the consumers off the road," says Laframont, "think of the astronomical environmental benefit." Every one, it's true, would breathe easier. ■



Electric bike: Ottawans may soon approve

cost a lot, compared with the mid-70¢ for gasoline. "That's basically half the price to travel the same distance," says Lyon. "That's quite an incentive."

Part of the global effort to clear the air revolves around getting drivers to use electric cars on short trips within cities. Ford's battery-powered Think City, a tiny but roomy two-seater hatchback capable of a top speed of 90 km/h and a range of 85 km, is available in Europe, and Ford plans to bring it to North America in 2002. In August, Ottawa issued new regulations making it legal to sell low-speed electric vehicles for road use in Canada. These cars, sometimes

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Books

Criminal contours

The Island of Lost Maps

By Miles Harvey

(Random House, 465 pages, \$35.95)

Librarians and other rare book experts aren't usually thought of as a voracious crowd, but any mention of Gilbert Bland brings out their rage. "You'd like to cut his balls off, basically," is the judgment of eminent book reviewer Don Edgington on the central figure in Miles Harvey's *The Island of Lost Maps*. In the early 1990s, Bland was a one-man cartographic crime wave, stealing more than 250 antique maps from American and Canadian libraries. His method—slicing them out of ancient volumes—was as infuriating as the thefts themselves.

As Harvey ably shows, Bland, a petty crook and unsuccessful antique dealer, turned himself into the right thief at the right time. By 1990, antique map prices were rising exponentially, as they became sought-after wall decorations for professionals. Dealers desperate for stock were not inclined to ask awkward questions. And, understandably, unprosecuted librarians continued to grant free access to their collections.

More interesting than the crimes, however, is Harvey's absorbing tour through the history of mapmaking, map collecting—and map stealing. Christopher Columbus, for example, financed his explorations in part through the sale of stolen Portuguese maps. *The Island of Lost Maps* takes readers to the end of the author's tale to get an interview with the elusive Bland, who served less than 18 months in jail and is now back in business in Florida. But even with the blank spaces in Harvey's map, his book remains a remarkable voyage of discovery.

Brian Dehouse

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Books

Roots of oppression

**Distasteful Relations:
How My Ancestors Colonized
North America**

By Victoria Freeman
McClelland & Stewart, \$35 paper,
\$39.99

Victoria Freeman grew up with the sense of being born on the wrong side of history. The Ottawa writer wondered about the role her ancestors had played in the oppression of indigenous peoples, and how she had come to inherit a sense of guilt. Those questions led Freeman, now 46, to spend seven years researching her family's four centuries in North America. The result is a hefty book with a human, emotional approach to the past.

Distasteful Relations traces Freeman's family tree from the marriage of an English couple in 1588 to 1920s Ontario, ending with a look at contemporary issues such as land claims. Among the author's colourful ancestors was Thomas Sturges, a Puritan for trader who took part in the first genocide of First Nations—the burning alive of 400 Pequot Indians in 1637 New England. But later, he befriended many aboriginals and became an interpreter. The author also attempts to come to terms with her grandfather E. G. D. Freeman, who oversaw the administration of a residential school near Kananaskis, Ont.

Freeman provides context for the actions of her forebears, and she resists the temptation to merely condemn or condemn. Though she ends on a positive note—that Aboriginal Peoples are healing, and asserting themselves—she challenges Canadians to recognise the better legacy of colonizers, such as his debt in confronting her own colonialist roots.

Susan Oh



The author: his house
looks like his best

City on the edge

By Chris Wood

We live, not as much in a city but in a
dream of a city.

—Douglas Coupland

Vancouver drives *Toronto* into a frenzy. Oh sure, it's beautiful (when it's not raining), but it's so, well, irresponsible. All that focus on lifestyle when people should really be thinking about real worth. The president and CEO of the Royal Ontario Museum, William Thewissen, struck the note of stretched disposable nicely last month, in a review for *The Globe and Mail*, which he used to list the trifling that Douglas Coupland's new book, *City of Glass* (Douglas & McIntyre, \$24.95), "gives us a revealing portrait of Vancouver by a writer who grew up there, and therefore hardly grew up in it." Ouch Coupland, needless to say, isn't difficult. Give Toronto its temples to the old, he shrugs Vancouver will celebrate the futuristic possibilities of the new "Gimmie go away on holiday." Coupland writes, "and return to a really different place."

Coupland himself (his left Vancouver recently only to come back again

The author of eight novels has lived at different times in Japan, Italy and the United States, contributing to the language such phrases as "Generation X" (the title of his first book) and "micro-nerd" (his fourth). He now lives on the same West Vancouver mountainside where he grew up. "I spent my 20s scouring the globe thinking there had to be a better city out there," Coupland writes on the cover of his latest work, "and it dawned on me that Vancouver

**Douglas Coupland
praises Vancouver's
dynamism**

is the best one going." He shares a side note with his publisher Douglas & McIntyre president Scott McIntyre had been looking for a way to capture his city between covers for some time before making a deal with the now-38-year-old Coupland, and personally edited the volume. The book is part picture book and part offbeat travel guide (subject for visiting Vancouver's drug-addicted Downtown Eastside "Wear sturdy footwear... open your

mind and your eyes"), with a couple of previously published passages by Coupland thrown in for balance.

As such (and Thewissen is right about this), *City of Glass* does not amount to much. Coupland's tale on his town is so non-linear he resorts to the arbitrary sequence of the alphabet to put his chapters in order. Most of the book's text appears in short, literary riffs on topics beginning with the ABCs of the city's name (it's Vancouver to locals—never "Van") and ending at YVR (the international designation for the city's airport). Coupland explains that the format arose from the answers he became preoccupied with going to out-of-town visitors who repeatedly asked him about the same things. As in, "What's the deal with pot?" A few of the more than 80 images that accompany the text are archival, the rest were shot for the book. Think of the result as a bit like a drive around the city with the author narrating the sights as you go.

Coupland makes no apology if the city that straddles is characterized more by contrast and paradox than Thewissen's urban virtues of "critical mass and serious intent." Vancouver does lack history, Coupland admitted in an interview with *Maclean's*. "I don't think you find much nostalgia here," he means. The metropolitan area embraces both the country's most expensive real estate and its poorest postal code. With one of the world's most dramatic settings, Vancouver earns a living in the tourism posing itself off as any place from Singapore to Buenos Aires. There is no core, "no Vancouver, Coupland cautions, "it's all margins." But that is also the city's great blessing, he argues. "Every city in the United States is exactly like every other city in the United States, with maybe New York and San Francisco the only exceptions. Vancouver seems to be defying globalisation."

If there is foolishness in Vancouver's body politic of such new affluence (the city's economic history after all, has been a series of rushes after lumber, gold, salmon, potash, steel, and now and now (and now), the same change might be leveled at Coupland. A doc-

The Lions Gate Bridge is 'a thing of delicate beauty—an intricate part of my memories'

our son who says he spent most of his high-school years "totemic from under-stimulation," Coupland studied to be a sculptor before discovering he could earn more with his words. It was an accidental discovery: a local newspaper editor, on the basis of a postcard Coupland had written, commissioned an article. Coupland keeps his hand in the visual arts, designing furniture for an Edmonton company and evolving himself closely in the artwork for *City of Glass*. In conversation, his thoughts follow few straight lines, often leaping into life out of a physical image: a dove-grey rat rool under a cloudy sky, light strung along the looping cables of a bridge.

For an author more identified with

dreaminess ("oh, cynicism . . . and stylish despair," Thomoff chuckles), Coupland displays a startling romantic streak in the book's two longer passages, "Sometimes," he writes in *My Heart Year* (excerpted from *Life After God*). "I think the people in bed awake for are people who . . . lost or became numb to the sensation of wonder—people who closed the doors that lead us into the secret world—or who had the doors closed for them by time and neglect, and decisions made in times of weakness" (Take that, cynism men-in-suits). The only other extended piece of writing in the book is an elegiac portrait of the Lions Gate Bridge, "a thing of delicate beauty—an intricate part of my life and memories."

There is no Big Idea in this *City of Glass*, nor much deep thinking. The intractable issue of aboriginal land rights—in which the very soil under Vancouver is a battleground—gets a paragraph. Coupland devotes twice as many pages to each of cannibal and Vancouver's Chinatown, as he does to the city's place in the nation. (Anytime, he writes, "Vancouver is not part of Canada. Not really.") But there are moments of sparkling insight, and a perceptive reframing of many familiar snapshots of the city, more than enough to make Coupland's novel worthwhile. "Vancouver," he notes in an aside on Stanley Park, "is perhaps the only city in the world where criminals might strip moose antlers to the hool of a stolen car and park it inside a 1,500-year-old hollow tree"—this actually happened to Coupland's vehicle in 1995. Now what was that nonsense about not growing up? ■



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Music

Rock sinner, rock saint

Pope revelled in
passion; Bachman
took care of business

Of all the Canadian music autobiographies published in recent years, no two could be more different than *Anti-Diss* and *Takin' Care of Business*. The former, by Carole Pope, is a thrilling walk on the wild side with the former Rough Trade vocalist who once sang "he makes me dream my joints when he comes my way." By contrast, Randy Bachman's account of his life is like a sober family history with all the spicy stories about drunken aunts and sisahs under left out to protect innocent ears. In that respect, both books accurately reflect their subjects: Pope is a lesbian trailblazer and pop provocateur who has revelled in sex and drugs, while Bachman, the bery guitar wack with the Guess Who and Bachman-Turner Overdrive, is a practicing Mormon who has abstained from the excesses of rock 'n' roll since the early days of the Guess Who. Their memoirs offer revealing glimpses into the seamy and sensible sides of Canadian pop.

Writes with Winnipeg rock historian John Eganston, *Takin' Care of Business* (McArthur & Co., \$34.95) documents Bachman's rise from local guitar hero to international pop star who wrote such hits as *Unholy* and *The Air That I Breathe*. At times it reads like a self-help book that could have been added *How to Succeed in the Music Business*. At one point, he describes how he carefully treated his Guess Who rest egg to finance the global success of BTO. "I had laid out almost \$100,000 and got that back, and the guys in the band will get their salary every week, \$175 a week," warns Bachman. "Two years later, they were millionaires." But overall, he emerges as a gentle bear of a man whose passion for music, more than business acumen, has led him to the top of the charts.



Pope: *Indie rock trailblazer, pop provocateur*

Pope's passion is more casual than musical, judging by the sexual encounters detailed in *Anti-Diss* (Random House Canada, \$32.95). While Bachman documents contractual details, Pope runs through her affairs with women, including comedian Andrea Martin and singer Doxy Spangfield, with candour and wit. "I'm obsessed with sex simply because it's so funny," she claims. "It's nature's perverse joke, and a never-ending source of material for me." Pope inlaid the subject in Rough Trade songs such as *Lipsuck* as *Your Depicted* and *High School Confidential*, which may explain why she was never criticised by what she calls "the boys' club that run the music industry." She adds, "An aggressive, sexually androgynous woman with wrapped sensibilities did not sit well with them." Still, there's no denying that Pope has played a revolutionary role, paving the way for female songwriters such as Jolene, Jane, and Bachman, and a Canadian icon who remains an inspiration to younger musicians everywhere.

Nicholas Jennings

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Music

Women and song

Ever since Joni Mitchell's confessional ballads first filled smoky coffeehouses back in the 1960s, Canadian women have been drawn to the singer-songwriter form. Although the inspiration has evolved beyond ap-fills guitars, Mitchell's influence continues to loom over many female artists. Lately, for may have been Sarah McLachlan's busy, but Mitchell was unquestionably the music world's midwife. Three re-

1996, Seberry has established herself as a successful entrepreneur (owner of her own Shakti Records) and issued several live recordings, a collection of songs she wrote as a teenager and one experimental album that involved a 25-minute tour through New York City.

Now, with *Heeb* (Shakti/Sound & Tree Records), the always unpredictable artist has released her most surprising project: an album of traditional American and Celtic spirituals. Accompanying herself on piano, accordion, bagpipes and harmonicas, Seberry taps into the melodic purity of such classics as *Jessie Laidler* and *O Shenandoah*. While the world barely needs another version of *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*, Seberry's esoteric readings of *Amendement* and *A Round Our table* make those old Irish ballads as moving as anything in current pop.

Late Seberry, Sarah Harmer was born by the music bug during her college days at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. After performing in the alternative rock band Weeping Tile, the singer-songwriter set a solo course for herself and released a charming collection of her father's favourite country tunes, titled

Harmer: a new artist of exceptional depth

Song for Glen, which she recorded on her back porch. But with *New Year Now* (Cold Snap/Universal), Harmer has emerged as a singer-songwriter of exceptional depth. Blended with a distinctive voice that occasionally breaks into falsetto, Harmer deals with the emotional nuances of love gone sour in songs such as *Around The Corner*. She also captures the joys of romance in *Open Windows* (The Wedding Song) and *Loneliness*, a vividly detailed sketch of a sunset boat ride. *New Year Now* signals the arrival of a major new talent.

Vancouver's Karin Starr is herself a formidable young talent, but she has little to do with acoustic folk or pop music. Instead Starr, who released a startling independent debut album, *Tilly*, in 1996 and appeared in *Lilith Fair* the following year, prefers spoken poetry and the rough-and-tumble worlds of alternative rock and hip-hop. That eclectic mix attracted the attention of Mercury Records, which agreed Starr to a recording deal. But Starr headed out on her own again after Mercury was absorbed last year within the Universal Music empire, and the self-described "feminist half-breed"—she is *Métis*—found that she and the label had different artistic agendas.

Not surprising, it's hard to imagine many major record companies issuing an album like *Time-Up*, which Starr has released on her own Water Bush label. Full of spiritual chants, baby cries, programmed beats and urgent rapping about love and unity, it's experimental in the extreme. Some of it sounds raw, even unfinished. But the best tracks, including the slow, sexy *Waves* and the dark *Mile* have an undeniable power. And the patient listener who leaves the CD playing after the last song, *Utopian*, has finished, will be rewarded with two hidden tracks—one a wistful, bluesy number, the other an ode to "friendship and creativity," both of which bode well for future recordings. Although she doesn't fit the traditional singer-songwriter mould, Starr can write with a deeply personal message that would make even Joni Mitchell proud.

Nicholas Jennings

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One is a tear-inducing Hollywood romance, the other, a fun-house maze

Here are two offerings from opposite ends of the cinema spectrum. *Almas* is a romantic drama from Hollywood; *Amor y muerte* is a bawdy comedy from Calgary. Each is cleverly entertaining, and in both stories a cynical young man gets bounced around by fate and becomes a better person. But they could not be further apart. To choose one over the other, you have to ask what you want out of a movie—to shed a tear in a cozy romance with a Hollywood couple, or slip into a farmhouse movie where there's no telling what lies ahead of the next course?

Brouse is the tale of a tentative love affair featuring two stars, Ben Affleck and Gwyneth Paltrow, whose real-life on-again-off-again love affair is a constant source of tabloid speculation—two celebrities so joined at the Hollywood hip that some publicists have

dubbed them "Bereths." A big part of *Beware*'s attraction is seeing if their real-life chemistry bounces onto the screen. And it does... sort of. If we watched *What About Virginia Woolf?* to see Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor devour each other, we watch *Beware* to see Ben 'n' Gwen shyly unravel their emotions, while we try not to notice that Gwen is looking drab and Ben's fingernails are blemish to the max.

Buddly (Waddock) is a hoodster advertising executive who has just insured a big account with a carrier called Infinity Air. On a stormy night in Chicago, he is waiting to fly Infinity home to Los Angeles when he decides to spend the night with a woman he has just picked up at the airport bar (Natascha Henning-Jedige). So he gives her tickets to a man who has been bumped from the flight and is desperate to see his family. The plane crashes, killing all on board. A year later, in recovery from alcoholism, Buddly cracks down the widows, a mother of two named Abby (Feltner), and tries to help her out—neglecting to explain his link to her husband's death.

With all the response hanging on his inevitable confession, this is the sort of half-cooking punning most often found

in romantic comedies. Romantic dramas are rare in Hollywood. And writer-director Don Roos (*The Opposite of Sex*) isn't sure understanding this one with divestmentary intent—historically, Infamy Air creates a TV commercial in memory of the crash victim that plays like one of Jack Handey's "Deep Thoughts" on *Sunday Night Live*. But *Roos's* overtopping script's earnestness has most, and on the whole: Boon plays it straight, giving Polanco and Affleck equal license to cry in the romance slow-burn to its inevitable outcome.

way—because it is so different from what it could be in a different medium—and it is, Calgary writer-director Gary Burns (*Golden Pheasant*) does this witty, energetic comedy on digital video. Winning prizes at film festivals in Toronto, Halifax and Vancouver, *way-ah-mo-nee* is the year's most celebrated English-Canadian movie. And if English Canada's cinema is known for being improbably intimate, Burns shows characters can be fun with a scintilla of their lecherly interior. "Wiggling a month's salary, a group of young office workers competes to see who can stay outside the longest. The whole movie takes place in an office mall with a food court and glassed-in walkways, a world of sealed windows and mycelium. In *Way Day* 24 of this Surrealist page, and the competitors are starting to crack.

Tom (Fabrizio Filippo), who keeps an ash farm in his cubicle, tries to take the edge off by smoking dope, having sex in a parking garage and toying with his colleagues' insecurities. Catherine Bird (Don McKellar) wastes slogan-bearing signs to his chest and ponders suicide. Newman Sanders (Marya Delver) is so preened about the side die that she's ripping perfume strips out of magazines and inhaling them like oxygens suffers.

The charismatic Filippo is the leader of an ensemble cast—playing a jerk who subtly acquires empathy without undergoing a Hollywood-style moral revelation. Amid all the sonic alienation, there's not much breathing room for emotion. But the cynicism is undercut by a surreal streak of whimsy. And while exploring the architecture of Canadian confinement, *supercorrelation* also provides a breath of fresh air. **B**

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Queen of the Booker

Margaret Atwood was delighted, but so unprepared she was without a drink-you-speak. Most of Canada just seemed delighted, "floating on air," as Atwood's longtime editor Ellen Seligman described the atmosphere at publisher McClelland & Stewart on Nov. 7. After three previous tries, the rascally most prominent novelist finally won the world's most prominent English-language literary award, Britain's \$47,000 Booker Prize. "I was truly, truly surprised," Atwood told *Maclean's*. "That made it all the sweeter. It's a great relief. It's not in headlines again with Atwood fails to win Booker!" Self-deprecating and composed as the author was in public, Atwood's elation was obvious to friends. "She phoned me late that night," says Seligman, "and if you could see someone glow over a transatlantic line."

For all the acclaim, though, Atwood's win for *The Blind Assassin*—following fruitless nominations for *The Handmaid's Tale* (1986), *Cat's Paw* (1988) and *Alias Grace* (1996)—also ran off an undercurrent of grumbles. While the Booker prize praised *The Blind Assassin*, an epic tale about a once-wealthy family in fictional Port Ticonderoga, Ont., as "far-reaching, dramatic and structurally superb," the book is not many critics' favorite among the author's 10 novels. A review in the influential *New York Times*, in fact, was scathingly negative. So on both sides of the Atlantic, observers murmured that the award was more of a lifetime-achievement gesture than a justified homage to a single novel. Atwood, who turned 61 on Nov. 18, was amused enough by the suggestion to respond: "I think they're relieved they did that before I slipped into the grave." But later, she returned to the idea in all seriousness. "There are apples of discord—one wins, others lose—but it was clear from the judges that the prize was for the novel itself. Besides, I'm not about to die."



The author at the award reception. International success for Canadian writers

In the glare of the Booker, it was easy to miss that the road to *The Blind Assassin* was mostly copped a season of international success for Canadian writers. The day before, Arif Alvi won the Michael Ondaatje, the only other Canadian to win the Booker (he shared the 1992 prize with British writer Barry Unsworth).

On her fourth try, Margaret Atwood wins the big prize

took the Prix Médias, France's highest award for a foreign novel. (*Ondatje* also won a Governor-General's Award last week for the book.) In late October, the Toronto author's tale of a Western-educated anthropologist caught up in her native Sri Lanka's murderous civil war won the fiction half of the \$47,000 Kijiji Pacific Rim Book Prize. In a first for the five-year-old award, the nonfiction choice was also a Canadian. Michael David Kwiat of Vancouver won for his evocative childhood mem-

oir of war-torn China, *Things that Must Be Forgotten*.

But the highly competitive Booker was surely the main event. Open to authors from across the British Commonwealth and Ireland, it has a huge worldwide profile. "Winning it is an important step for Canadian writers," said Seligman, "and one more step in the globalization of literature, where we all read books from everywhere." The Booker is also a renowned sales generator, and in Britain, where *The Blind Assassin* has already sold an impressive 95,000 copies, Atwood's publisher expects that number to double. In Canada, the effort will be more muted for a book that is already the No. 1 national best-seller. But recognition for Canadian literature and changing cash registers say the big picture. For Atwood, who plans to donate the prize money to environmental and literary causes, the Booker's real meaning is more personal. "For an author, it's a certain validation of your writing."

Ronan Behar

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U2 gets back to basics

Just when most of the world had written off U2 following the Irish band's forays into electronic music and extravagant concerts, Bono and his mates have rediscovered the joy of straight-ahead rock 'n' roll. Using the guiding principle of "keep it simple, stupid," *All That You Can Leave Behind* (Island/Universal) succeeds with accessible song structures, memorable melodies and soulful vocals. Produced by

has often been guilty of High Senzanna, can't he lyrical bombast. On the album's best song, the elegiac "Kite," he sings "What is it you want the wind will take you to? Is there what it is well break you. By returning to guitar-based rock and offering more questions than answers, U2 has delivered its strongest album in years.

Nicholas Jennings

The band's memorable melodies, soulful vocals

longtime U2 collaborator Brian Eno and Canadian Daniel Lanois, the album also boasts a warm and second sound, comfortable yet far from complacent.

Songs like the spirited "Beautiful Day" exude optimism with lines such as "after the flood all the colours came out." Some of the material, including "Is a Little White," has a playful rhythm-and-blues tinge. And Bono, who



Planning detail: revolutionary

Howling Wolfe

One of the most notable of Benjamin Wolfe's *The Death of General Wolfe* will hit the auctioneer's block in New York on Nov. 28. The early-1770s work depicts the death of British commander Maj.-Gen. James Wolfe at the 1759 Battle of the Plains of Abraham. The painting was considered revolutionary in its day, with characters in contemporary, 18th-century dress instead of then-conventional classical robes. Of the eight versions created by West—who soon after became court painter to King George III—so far in institutional collections (Ontario's National Gallery has two, including the original, while the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto has one). Phillips Auctioneers reports daily calls about the version now up for sale, which is expected to draw upwards of \$300,000.

Traveler's hairo dilemma

Will it be a return to Beyoncé, disheveled on a buzz cut for John Travolta? The actor is rumored to be considering three very different movie sequels. One is *Up Country*, a follow-up to the 1999 military drama *The General's Daughter*. Travolta has himself

flashed the possibility of making a sequel to the much-maligned *Boyz n the City*, based on a novel by Science-fiction founder L. Ron Hubbard. And then there's columnist Liz Smith's claim that Travolta, 46, may try to break out of his slump with *Gladiator 3*. But a rep for the actor insists he has no interest in those fancy footwork, *Gladiator*-style.

On the road again

Get a green hitching story? Filmmaker Ron Mann wants to hear it. The award-winning director (*Going Back to Confession*, *Goat*) is making an NHG documentary on the Canadian hitchhiking experience, and has fielded more than 200 calls on a toll-free number: (1-888-565-0636), as well as numerous e-mails (hitchhike@go.com) since putting his thumb out to the public in mid-October. Some of the tales, says Mann, "are amusing, and some just weird." One place that keeps recurring in Wawa, Ont.—"it was like *Psycho* for hitchhikers, one guy said his dad ended up sending a helicopter to get him." Mann, 42, has lots of material from his own years on the road, when he often carried a sign saying "Hitchhiker"—prompting some drivers to ask where that was. "The last person who picked me up," he recalls, "became my girlfriend for three years."



Mann: 'amusing' hitchhiking tales

Pop Movies

1. <i>Gladiator</i> (R) (PG-13)	\$4,339,323
2. <i>West of the Pecos</i> (PG-13)	\$2,485,127
3. <i>The Legend of Bagdad</i> (PG)	\$1,642,700
4. <i>Body of Evidence</i> , <i>Exit Wiles 2</i> (PG-13)	\$676,152
5. <i>Reckless</i> (PG-13)	\$654,638
6. <i>Pay It Forward</i> (PG)	\$610,145
7. <i>The 400 Blows</i> (PG-13)	\$210,492
8. <i>Remember the Titans</i> (PG)	\$210,300
9. <i>Lucy Number 1</i> (PG)	\$204,168
10. <i>My World 2</i> (PG)	\$202,575

Top movies in Canada, based according to gross office receipts during the week. Any data listed on Nov. 8. (Includes movies of 1995-1996 box office.) Source: Entertainment Weekly



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Entertainment Notes

Never-ending story

Into Canadian history's current renaissance comes Barbara Leprohon's 1864 classic, *Antony and Margaret* (McClelland & Stewart), a novel set in Montreal after the Congress. Antony, daughter of a seigneur, falls in love with a British officer, and their affair becomes one of the earliest fictional depictions of Canada's tumultuous French-English relationship. Born to an Irish family in Montreal, Leprohon (1829-1879) married a transatlantic doctor. She wrote in English, but unlike later writers from other nationalities, her works were translated into French, as part of both literary traditions.

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29. THE BUNGLEBUSH (Marianne Meek) 1

Allan Fotheringham

Travels with Stockwell

It is Day 21, as advertised on the Canadian Alliance daily itinerary for the Stockwell Day Leader's Tour. Twenty-one days before the election that is supposed to put him, snug as a bug, in 24 Sussex Drive.

It is 9:10 a.m., exactly, as advertised, and the Leader is in the press theatre of the National Press Building below Parliament Hill. Security men, with funny things in their ears, stand in always in their black stretch coats by the exits.

The Leader, in immaculate and even more boyish-looking than his pictures, seems rather wary, looking as if he's not going to enjoy what he is about to do, showing off props for TV cameras to document Liberal waste, Liberal arrogance, Liberal secrecy. Pop Time over, the dreaded questions begin.

Things do not go well. Reporters insist on asking questions. Not content with TV props. Female reporters pepper Leader with questions on abortion. Leader does not like this. At 9:30, precisely, Leader cuts off questions, walks offstage to safety of security men with things in their ears.

It is 4 p.m., only other event on strangely empty Day 21. "Online Internet Chat" at a station in ByWard Market. A scribbler who arrives would Leader has been cancelled in favour of an Ottawa municipal candidate. Leader is at the Delta downtown.

Arrive at Delta, huge crowd on sidewalk. His Dieffenbacher-like groundswell stirred? No, unfortunately. It's false fire alarm. Across street is bar called The Dill Pickle. The Dill Pickle is upstairs in Delta, displaying, like Al Gore, his knowledge of the Internet. Six reporters attend.

Next to Dill Pickle is Barberello's—Ottawa's finest VIP Club. Sign says, "No Harley-Davidson inside. No leaves." Middle-aged men in white shirts, looking suspiciously like deputy ministers, sit solemnly watching scrippies. Ten feet away are small booths (this is talked deep research) where naked lay-discuss at 10 bucks a pop do what they do. This is our nation's capital.

It is Day 20. Leader's only event, after mandatory time morning press conference, in strangely empty day is "town-hall meeting" in Victoriaville, Que. We fly in *Proper Force One* at 3:15. Land at *Trouble River*. Bus for an hour, half-room hanging in the sky.

In small community hall on hill overlooking Victoriaville are

some 60 people, middle-aged in suits, standing on the floor. Only political meeting these eyes ever seen where no one is sitting. There are no chairs. Small children throw pet bears about. Vicariously produced both G. Blain Poirault and Joan Belliveau.

Not "town hall" gathering at all, of course. No questions. Just banners. Back on bus. Fried chicken in Styrofoam hold-on. All boy reporters, now hostile, talk about Leader's evasions. Girl reporter says, "Wow, didja see the makeover?" Leader's wife Val has been in Rimaké in Ottawa—former makeover house of Milla.

Deadly two hours in bus to Montreal. All French reporters race to good restaurants. All other ROC reporters race to presidential suite off foot-Oran where Leader's troops have laid on TV screens, food and drink for superstitious Yankee election.

Well into evening, Val arrives. "Great haircut!" everybody sees. "Great haircut!" you scribbler sees. Nice lady. Born in Saskatchewan. You scribbler born in Saskatchewan. All the great ones come from Saskatchewan.

The scribbler wondered, in print the other day, whether the Leader had ever seen a firing line. She ventures, just by the by, that she and Leader took the short links to Australia and New Zealand—on the condition they had to wear enough to pay a chunk of the fare.

And, I see, it is true the Leader knew nothing about religion until he met you! Allan, she sees, we're here to watch the election and wait a nice day. Strong lady! Just like silent *Alice* Crochet. As Marjorie Dornier once said, "Behind every successful man there is a surprised woman."

It is Day 19 and, inevitably, there is embarrassing morning press conference, this time at Radio-Canada office in Montreal, where all reporters will ask questions Leader knows they will ask and—his face shows it—he wonders why he wanted to be here in the first place.

Having not answered them—and asked by one good reporter whether he is a liar—he attempts to flee to his bus, pursued by that moving mob called "the screen." I am reminded of Oscar Wilde's comment on fox-hunting, "the unspeakable in full pursuit of the unspeakable."

We get on bus for a 2 1/2-hour hungry ride to Ottawa. I now know what it's like to be it. Jesus B. Hackley.



By Allan Fotheringham



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